The Weekly Post.

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LET IT GO ON.

"Let it go on," the scheming Sherman said,
"And honors thick will fall upon your head;
Let both the forgery and the falsehood stand,
And Hayes will give you both a helping hand."

The Fraud prevailed, and Hayes, as records tell,
All big and little rogues rewarded well,
Except a few, whom other rogues opposed:
And now, why open an account that's closed?

"Let it go on!" The keynote Sherman gave,
The solid fruits of Fraud we still must save,
Lash well the rascals! make the scoundrels squirm!
But don't upset the Presidential term.

In thus rewarding thefts, and frauds and lies,
Perhaps the guileless Hayes was not quite wise,
'Gainst his advisers, then, your hatchets raise,
But don't disturb the spotless soul of Hayes.

"Let it go on!" Still his true goodness shines
Like one small candle in a maze of mines,
From him your torture ne'er extracts a cry;
But don't make Stanley Matthews testify!

This wicked world! Alas and lackaday!
Our modern virtue shows a sad decay.
Hayes mourns for this, and grieves at what was done,
So let him stay and mourn till eighty-one.

"Let it go on!" It hasn't got a leg
To stand on; let it still proceed, we beg.
Though Fraud has lost all credit and respect,
"Let it go on," or else the country's wrecked.

"Let it go on!" Let sinful Sherman stay:
Why drive the thieves and swindlers all away?
"Let it go on!" Let them repent at ease,
And give them padding for their penitent knees.

N. Y. Sun.

A £12,000 CHECK.

The hour grew late, and Mr. Brand paced his chamber in moody silence. The train had come in, but his messenger had not returned, and the merchant was troubled—troubled by a vague sort of doubt, which haunted him in spite of his faith in Lake. A merry, sober old trader of long experience had said that Lake was too young to fill the important position which he held, but Mr. Brand had never found his trust in Tom misplaced.

Having heard rumors concerning a house with which he had extensive dealings, the merchant had dispatched Lake to London, telling him to make inquiries, and in any case to get the partners of the firm in question to settle their account.

So Lake had gone from Liverpool to London. The time appointed for his return passed, and still he did not come.

A lady entered, and stole to the merchant's side. Her own sweet face was anxious, and there was a tremor in the music of her voice as she said:

"Do you think he will be here to-night, dear papa?"

"I hope so, Mary; but it is very late."

"Is there no other train?"

"Only the night express, and that does not stop except at the central stations."

Perhaps he will come, papa; he would not mind coming ten miles, even if he had to walk."

"He should not have missed the train," said Mr. Brand, sternly; "punctuality is an imperative duty with men of business."

"But, papa, something may have occurred to detain him."

"Nothing should detain a man who has given his word."

The fair pleader was silenced: her father was angry, and knowing his strictness of principle, and how inveterate was his dislike to any breach of discipline or duty, she did not venture to speak again.

The time dragged slowly on: Mr. Brand continued his restless walk, and Mary sat subdued and quiet, watching him. She saw that he was listening as the night express went whirling by, and from the depths of her heart there went up a prayer that Lake would come safely home. The girl loved him, would have staked her life on his truth, and knew that he was not beyond his time through any weakness or wrong. Two slow weary hours passed. Mr. Brand was reading the commercial news; but for the first time in his life it did not interest him; he was thinking of the young clerk, and the heavy sum of money that would be in his possession should the London firm have paid him. And Mary, reading her father's countenance, felt chilled and pained by the slur cast on her lover's honesty by his suspicions—her every thought was a denial to his doubts, and as the rapid clatter of horse's feet rang out, she ran to the window.

"Look!" she said, dashing the curtains aside with eager hands; "look papa, I said he would come—I knew he would."

The merchant's stern features relaxed with a smile of pleasure; he was not emotional or demonstrative, but his daughter's gladness pleased him.

There were a few moments of expectancy, and then Tom Lake came in. He went straight to Mr. Brand, only noticing with a bow the lovely face whose glance thrilled his soul.

"They have paid," he said quietly, as he placed a thick pocket-book in the merchant's hand," but I think we were only just in time."

"Indeed!"

"There was a consultation of the banker's before I could get cash for the check."

"Do you think they will break?"

"Hopelessly. They have given me an immense order, but it would not be wise to forward the goods."

"You did not hint we had the slightest fear?"

"No, but I was glad to get money; £12,000 would have been a heavy loss."

"It would have done me serious injury just now."

"And yet," said Tom gravely, "this morning the odds were considerably against it ever reaching you."

"How?"

Tom took two chairs, placed them side by side near the fire, led Mary to one and seated himself in the other. He had done his duty as the merchant's clerk, and was now Mr. Brand's prospective son-in-law and partner.

"I have had an adventure," he said; I was the hero of a strange story in a side by express."

Mary bent forward to listen—Tom grasped her hand in his own. Mr. Brand sat opposite them, interested by the speaker's manner, as he began:

When I got the check I had an idea that all might not be well, so to make sure I presented it at the banker's. There was, as I told you, a consultation before they cashed it, and while the consultation was going forward, I noticed a stranger looking at me intently. I knew the man in my younger and wilder days. I had met him often at the race course, the billiard-rooms, and in other places more or less respectable. Now, he was changing a check for some petty amount, and was evidently astonished by the immensity of the order I had presented. I left the bank with my pocket-book full of notes, and found that I had lost the train. The next would be the night express, so I strolled into a billiard-room. A man is just as safe with a fortune in his pocket as if penniless, so that he is wise enough to hold his tongue. There was some clever play going on, and I stood watching the players till some one challenged me to have a game. If I have one special vanity, it is my science with the cue; I accepted, and as I did so a strange feeling, which had been growing upon me took a sudden turn which startled me.

My challenger was the man whom I had noticed at the banker's. There was nothing strange in the fact of his being in the room, one of his favorite resorts, but I was possessed by the vague shadow of a single idea. I had read somewhere of a man being followed and plundered in a train, and some how I associated the story with the man before me. It was the first time I had ever paid him any particular attention, but I gave him full observation now. The more I looked at him the less I liked him. He was handsome, gentlemanly, with a fair form and elegant figure, full of suppleness and strength. His manner was singularly unassuming, his face frank and genial, but by looking closely at him you could see something sinister-looking in the depth and softness of his eyes.

I never liked a stranger to be affable and prepossessing, and my friend was the very pink of affability and grace.

We played for an hour with alternating success; he was an amusing companion, well-informed, and had traveled; but I was shy of conversation. I left him, and, still having some time to spare, went to the Temple.

When, at the expiration of some thirty or forty minutes, I emerged into Fleet street, almost the first person upon whom my gaze fell was my late antagonist at billiards.

I thought there was something more than a mere coincidence in the second meeting since we stood together at the banker's. He was in a cigar-shop opposite.

Not a hundred yards from the Temple gate stood a man whom I recognized with a very welcome feeling. It was George Vixen, the detective.

He was fashionably dressed and looked an aristocrat of the first water. I went up, and, greeting him as I should an old familiar friend, held out my hand and said:

"Come and drink a glass of wine with me; I have something to say."

He shook hands in the most natural way possible. I took his arm, and we entered the public bar of an adjacent hotel.

I told him of my suspicion, told him of the sum in my possession, and of the journey I had to perform by rail.

I saw that, watching through the glass of the door, he was taking a mental photograph of the two men.

"They mean business," said Vixen, quietly, "but I shall be with you. We must part at the door, or they will see that we have scented the game."

"And you," I said, "how will you act?"

"I will travel to Liverpool by the night express."

He left me. I had no fear now, knowing him to be a clever and determined fellow.

Taking a casual glance across the road, I saw my man with his companion. It was quite evident that they were tracking me, though I lost sight of them before reaching St. Paul's.

I strolled along the churchyard, wandering nearly to Islington, then went through the city again before I made for the station; my acquaintance of the billiard-room did not come in sight, though I kept well on the alert.

I took my ticket, lingering almost to the moment of starting before I entered the carriage, but my man did not appear. Two men were in the compartment with me. I could not see the face of one, and the other was a stranger.

The bell rang, the guard had just time to put a bewildered old gentleman in by my side and we were off.

The man whose face I had not seen, turned toward me.

I could hardly repress an exclamation. There was no mistaking that frank, genial countenance, nor the lurking devil in those eyes, whose softness was so sinister.

He had me then at last. Vixen had broken his promise, and I was left to travel that perilous journey alone, with the man who had followed me so skillfully—another who might be his confederate, and an old gentleman, who, after grumbling out his indignation against all railway servants and locomotive traveling in general, was fast asleep in the corner.

That the intentions of my billiard player were bad, were manifested by the fact of his having assumed a false mustache and beard. They added to the beauty of his face, but left to his eyes that sleepy cruel glitter that is characteristic of the Asiatic.

He spoke to me, remarked the oddity of our being traveling companions, and grew unpleasantly familiar. I answered him, not wishing to appear churlish or afraid, knowing that I could trust something to my own strength, should the worst come. We had made the last stoppage, and were rolling swiftly through the gloom, when, among other topics our conversation touched on jewelry. He drew a showy ring from his finger, telling me it was a curious piece of workmanship, having a secret spring, which he said I could not discover. I took it, searched it in vain for a spring, then returning it to him, it dropped and rolled under my feet.

I stooped to pick it up, and so did he, but in that moment, while my head was down, he had me tightly by the throat, and threw me to the carriage floor.

His confederate was upon me in an instant. I could scarcely breathe, and could not struggle, for a heavy knee was upon my chest, and two strong, brutal hands were crushing the life from my throat.

Though the horror of the situation did not last a minute, it seemed an eternity to me. I felt the ruffians' hands searching for the pocket-book, and I strained deperately for a chance of resistance.

Their work was nearly done. Cramped in that small space, I was powerless, and the veins in my throat and head were swelling like sinuous bars, when the old gentleman in the corner awoke and came to my assistance. I heard a low whirr of some weapon in its descent, and my first assailant reeled from me stunned. The old gentleman, with a strength and rapidity of action wonderfull to see in a person of his age, seized the scoundrel, lifted him away, and dashed him down on a seat.

There was a brief struggle, and then I heard a sharp click—scoundrel the second had a pair of handcuffs on his wrists.

"They were more prompt than I had expected," said the old gentleman, removing his woolen comforter, with which he fastened my first assailant's hands behind him, "and a railway carriage does not afford much scope for struggle?"

The pocket-book was safe. The ruffians were securley bound, and the old gentleman who, without his spectacles and muffler, stood out in bold and pleasant relief as the detective, stood guard over them.

At the station they were handed over into the custody of the police. I was all right by that time. Vixen rode with me as far as the hotel nearest here, and to-morrow he will call to see me if I am any the worse for my ride by express.

The contents of the pocket-book were Mary's bridal dowry.

The detective speaks of the senior partner of the firm of Brand & Lake as the most hospitable and generous man he ever met in the course of his professional career.

Lake was quite cured of his love for billiard-playing. He had too narrow an escape; and he did not forget the lesson.

LEWIS CASS'S ONLY SON.

[From the Detroit News.]

Emly V. Mason was reputed to be the most beautiful women in the Northwest. Her family were patrician and all her associations were elevated. In 1833, when her father was Secretary of the Territory of Michigan, she enjoyed a political as well as a social distinction, and later, when Michigan was erected into a State, her brother, Stevens T. Mason, became its first Governor, and she presided over the household and dispensed a liberal and graceful hospitality. The gubernatorial mansion was the centre of the culture and fashion of the Northwest, and Miss Mason was at the head of the society of the Wolverine metropolis.

While Miss Mason was discharging the duties of first lady of the State, Major Lewis Cass was at West Point. During his vacations he visited his home and was thrown much into the society of the brilliant Emly. He was younger than she, and if he was smitten by her beauty and accomplishments he never summoned the courage to propose.

The sudden death of Gov. Mason and the breaking up of the Mason homestead and the reverse that followed obliged Miss Mason to look about for means of support. She was a girl of proud, independent spirit, and with the remains of the property she purchased a market farm in Fairfax county, Va., and began business like a practical woman. She developed energy and commercial foresight, and soon enjoyed abundant prosperity. She supported herself and her orphaned nieces in elegant style, worked hard and acquired a competence.

At the outbreak of the civil war her home was one of the most delightful in all Virginia, and she was enable to devote a considerable portion of her time to litrature. The war however scattered her fortune to the winds, and left her all but destitute. She was now fully matured woman over 40 years of age, strong, resolute, and energetic. Driven from her home, she went to Richmond and became a nurse in the hospitals. The Federal prisioners who came under her ministrations were objects of her especial care.

On the close of the war she devoted herself to the education of Southern orphans, and published several works of an educational character. She dwelt in Washington for a while, and her home on Pennsylvania avenue was the resort of some of the most brilliant men and women in the capital. She occupied a position in one of the Government offices for a time, and every where commanded respect and admiration. She finally took up her residence in Paris.

Many years before this Major Cass had established himself in the French capital, and had become a Frenchman in his tastes and methods of life. The two met, and the concealed passions of early years, rekindled in the breast of the old gentleman led him to offer Miss Mason his hand and fortune, but she said that she had resolved never to marry, and the Major asked her to do him the honor of granting him her friendship. Then until his death, whic occured rather suddenly, Miss Mason was his companion in that friendship in which the French in the decline of life know so well how to associate, and she closed his eyes and took charge of his remains. Under the terms of his will his body was embalmed and brought to Michigan. A plain tomb, to cost not more than $200, will mark the resting place of Lewis Cass, the self-expatriated descendent of Michigan's greatest son. The will of Major Cass bequeaths to Miss Mason $6,000, three diamond rings, which the testator dearly prized, and makes her the joint executrix of the instrument.

Ungathered Sweets.

[Virginia (Nev.) Enterprise.]

Evening before last Justice Moses married a high-toned Chinese couple—Ah Snee to Miss Ah Moy. The ceremony being concluded, some of those present thought to joke Mr. Ah Suee by telling him of the American custom of kissing the bride. "Welly good," said the husband of a minute; "s'pose you likee kiss her, you pitch in. My tell you, she one welly good kissee." John then explained to the bride in Chinese the curious American custom. She blushed a little, looked askance at the outside barbarians present, and smiled in a moderate and modest way. "You no kissee her," said John, glancing from one to another. No one responded, though the bride was quite pretty. The young wife was not pleased. Her nose went up and her diagonal eyebrows went down. She took her lord by the sleeve, and as she led him towards the door, turned about and remarked, "Hi yah you all too muchee dam foolee!" which showed her to be a woman of spirit.

SHAKESPEARE MODERNIZED.

[*From the Oil City Derrick.*]

CASSIUS AGAINST CÆSAR.

Honor is the subject of my story.
I cannot tell what you and other men
Think of this life, not being a mind reader;
But for my single self, I had as liefi not be
As live to be in awe of such a thing as myself;
And after you have taken a good square look at me,
I think you will be of the same opinion.

I was born as free as Cæsar,
Having been ushered into the world
North of Mason and Dixon's line;
So have you, we have both fed as well,
And we can both endure the winter's cold,
And get along without a chest protector as well as he.

For once upon a raw and gusty day,
The troubled Tiber being in high rafting staze,
Cæsar said to me: "Cassius, I will bet you
Two dollars and a half you will not leap with me
Into the angry flood and swim to Hunter's Point!"
Quicker than you could have said
J. Robinson Crusoe, accoutred as I was,
I plunged in, and bade him follow me;
And so, indeed the snooper did!
The torrent roared, and we did buffet it,
With lusty sinews throwing it aside,
And stemming it with hearts of controversy,
For in those times two dollars and a half
Were not picked up every day.

But ere we could arrive at the point proposed,
Cæsar weakened, and cried: "Help me, Cassius:
I've got a cramp in my left leg!"
I, as Æneas, our great ancestor,
Did from the flames of Troy,
Upon his shoulders, the old Anchises bear,
So, from the waves of Tiber, did I the
Played-out Cæsar; and this man is now
Become a god, and thinks of running for Governor,
While Cassius is still a wretched tramp,
And must bend his body
If Cæsar carelessly but nod to him!

He had the fever and ague when he was
Canvassing for a book in Spain;
And when the chill was on him
I did mark how he did shake,
And how, like an endman's bones,
His teeth did chatter; I could have told
Him that quinine and whiskey
Would knock the chills higher than
The price of butter, but I didn't do it.
No; I rather enjoyed the situation.

Now, in the name of all the gods at once,
What hen roost doth this, our Cæsar, patronize,
That he hath grown so great?

GRAVES OF PRESIDENTS.

The Resting Places of the Dead President's.

One President Without a Stone to Mark His Grave.

The New York *World* has an interesting article on the Presidents' graves showing where the seventeen dead chief magistrates of the Republic lie, and describing the stones which mark the graves of all but one of them. One President, John Tyler, has no stone, nor even a wooden slab, to point out his resting place.

The grave of Washington is well known. The vault which was built in obedience to the provisions of Washington's will is a roomy brick vault, with an arched roof, very simple in design and construction, and so substantial as to promise to endure for another century. Through an iron gate the two sarcophagi are seen; on a marble tablet in its arch is the inscription:

Within This Inclosure Rest the Remains of
Gen. George Washington.

The coffins, which lie in the open vestibule of the vault proper, are of Pennsylvania marble; that of Washington bears an American shield, the other but two words—"Martha Washington." A few feet behind them is the vault door, bearing the inscription: "I am the resurrection and the life; he that believeth in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live."

Two Presidents, father and son, John Adams and John Quincy Adams, are buried in a tomb beneath the Unitarian church at Quincy, Mass. On the right of the pulpit (as you face it) in the church above is a memorial tablet to the elder Adams, of slightly clouded marble, seven feet by four; surmounted by a life-sized bust by Greenough. Beneath the bust is the line "Liberation Amicitiam, Fidem Retinebis," and above the tablet: "Thy Will Be Done." The inscription upon the tablet is in two columns, the first as follows:

D. O. M.
Beneath these walls
are deposited the mortal remains of
JOHN ADAMS,
son of John and Susanna (Boylston) Adams,
Second President of the United States.
Born 19-30 October, 1735,
On the Fourth of July, 1776, he pledged his life,
fortune, and sacred honor
to the independence of his country.
On the third of September, 1783, he affixed his
seal to the definite treaty with
Great Britain,
which acknowledged that independence
and consummated the redemption of his pledge.
On the Fourth of July, 1826,
he was summoned
To the Independence of Immortality
and to the judgment of his God.
This house will bear witness to his piety;
This town, to his philanthropic, to his munificence;
History to his Patriotism;
Posterity to the depth and composure of his mind.

The parrllel column is devoted to his "beloved and only wife," Abigail, who "at his side sleeps till the trump shall sound," "in every relation of life a pattern of filial, conjugal, maternal, and social virtue."

On the other side of the pulpit is the tablet to John Quincy Adams, precisely similar and surmounted by a similar bust, beneath which are the words, "Alteri Seculo," divided by an acorn and two oak leaves, while over the tablet is "Thy Kingdom Come." The first column on the tablet, devoted to the President, is as follows:

A. Q.
Near this Place
Reposes all that could die of
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,
Son of John and Abigail (Smith) Adams,
Sixth President of the United States.
Born 11 July, 1767, amidst the storms of civil commotion,
he nursed the vigor which inspires a Christian,
for more than half a century.
Whenever his country called for his labors
In either hemisphere or in any capacity,
He never spared them in her cause.
On the twenty-fourth of December, 1814,
He signed the second treaty with Great Britain,
which restored peace within her borders.
On the twenty third of February, 1848,
he closed sixteen years of eloquent defense
of the lessons of his youth
by dying at his post
in her great national Council.
A Son worthy of his Father,
A Citizen shedding glory on his country,
A Scholar ambitious to advance Mankind,
This Christian sought to walk humbly
In the sight of his God.

The other column is devoted to his "partner for fifty years, Louisa Catherine."

Midway along the northern wall of a little cemetery in the woods near Monticello, in Virginia, Wormley, Jefferson's old servant, who survived him twenty-five years, dug his master's grave in the spot his master had indicated, but the mound has been trodden level with the earth. At its head was placed a coarse granite obelisk nine feet high, resting on a base three feet square. Not an inch of its surface but has been chipped and battered by the relic seeker till from base to apex the corners present the appearance of a rough, unhewn stone. The sole inscription not hammered away is in small letters on the base:

Born April 2, O. S. 1743.
Died July 4, 1826.

The obelisk was made after a rough pen-and-ink sketch found in Jefferson's drawer a few days after his death, and on it was placed the inscription there designed, "Here was buried Thomas Jefferson, Author of the Declaration of Independence, of the Statue of Virginia for Religious Freedom, and Father of the University of Virginia; Born April 2, O. S., 1843; Died July 4, 1826." The vandals of half a century have only spared the last two lines.

On the lower side of the monument is the grave of Mrs. Jefferson, but it has been trodden level with the ground since 1851 and the marble slab over it been stolen.

The obelisk which marks James Madison's grave is in the centre of a large level field on the Montpelier estate, near Orange, Va. The monument is in a lot about a hundred feet square, surrounded by a substantial brick wall five feet high. Admittance is gained by a small and plain iron gate on the east side, with a plate inscribed, "Madison, 1820." Four graves are within the inclosure. Over one of them, a well defined and neatly turfed mound, rises to a height of twenty-feet, from a pedestal of four pieces, a slender and graceful obelisk, bearing in large plain, sunken letters near the base this inscription:

MADISON.
Born March 16, 1751.

The date of death (June 28, 1836) is not given. By its side rises a smaller shaft of white marble, inscribed: "In memory of Dolly Payne, wife of James Madison, born May 20, 1768; died July 8, 1849." Beneath it rests one of the most beautiful and accomplished of the Republican queens that have presided in the white house. She died childless, but two of her nephew's sons are buried within the inclosure.

James Monroe is buried at Hollywood cemetery, at Richmond, Va. The vault in which the remains were placed is covered by a large block of polished Virginia marble; eight feet long and four feet square, on which rests what is called the "sarcophagus," a granite block nearly as large as the pedestal but wrought into the shape of an ordinary coffin. The body lies from west to east; on the northern side of the "sarcophagus" is a brass plate, now quite black, with the inscription:

JAMES MONROE,
Born in Westmoreland county, 28th April, 1758.
Died in the city of New York, 4th July, 1831.
By order of the General Assembly
his remains were removed to this cemetery, 5th July, 1858,
as an evidence of the Affection of Virginia
for her Good and Honored Son.

Over and around this rather odd monument is a huge fancy bird-cage, a Gothic temple twelve feet long, nine feet wide, and twenty feet high, four pillars resting upon a foundation of dressed Virginia granite and supporting a peaked roof. It might be endurable but for the ornamental grating of cast-iron which fills in the ends and sides, with interstices so small that one has to place his face against the bars to see the monument within. This bird-cage is painted drab and sanded. It received its last coat three years ago, and is now dull and dirty; and the base of the north-western pillar is fractured and discolored with rust. Mr. Albert Leybrock, a German architect still residing at Richmond, designed the temple and probably the monument, receiving $30 for his work. The plot is laid in grass without a tree or shrub, but round it without are beds of gay flowers, a luxuriant shrubbery and massive oaks, and other trees older than Monroe or the city of Richmond itself.

Eleven miles from Nashville is the Hermitage, and in a corner of its garden lie the remains of Andrew Jackson and his wife, under a massive monument of Tennessee limestone. Three steps conduct to its surface, a circular area eighteen feet in diameter, from which spring eight fluted Doric columns, supporting a pretty though plain entablature and dome, surmounted by an urn. Within, the ceiling and cornice are ornamented in white stucco. In the centre of the platform is a pyramid resting on a square; on the left is a stone just over the body of the President, with this inscription:

GENERAL ANDREW JACKSON,
Born March 15, 1767,
Died June 8, 1845.

A granite stone and a few hickory poles whereon on festival occasions when her great son ruled the United States the sleepy village of Kinderhook, in Columbia county, would hang out rejoicing flags—these are all that recall to resident or stranger Martin Van Buren. His bones repose in the crowded graveyard at the northern end of the village, between Kinderhook creek and the highway, a common-place village burying-ground, with no expensive monuments and not o're well cared for. The Van Buren lot is at the northwestern corner of the cemetery—a small lot covered with graves. It is unfenced; there is not even a border to mark its boundaries; it has not even a flower or a shrub. It is better kept, however, than most of its neighbors, which are tangles of tall grass and weeds, for the grass upon it is cut, and a patch was resodded a few days ago. The President's grave is in the centre of the plot; above it rises a plain granite shaft, fifteen feet high, without a particle of carving or ornamentation. About half way up, upon one face is the following inscription in large black letters:

MARTIN VAN BUREN,
VIIIth President of the United States,
Born December 5, 1782,
Died July 24, 1862.

Immediately under this is the inscription "Hannah Van Buren, his wife, born March 3, 1783; died at Albany, N. Y., February 5, 1819;" while upon the left side is another, "Martin, son of Martin and Hannah Van Buren, born December 30, 1812; died at Paris, France, March 19, 1858." The three graves are side by side, Mrs. Van Buren's between the other two.

The ashes of William Henry Harrison repose, with those of his wife and children, in a plain brick vault on the summit of a hillock at North Bend, O., a small cluster of houses on the Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette railroad fifteen miles west of Cincinnati. A flat stone at the height of about two and a half feet from the ground roofs the brick work of the vault; a recent item announced that the young men of the vicinity found it a handy card-table for Sunday amusements in mild weather, and that it was a favorite seat of lovers of evenings. A thick undergrowth covers the hillock and a few small evergreens cluster near the tomb. It does not bear a letter of inscription. But a few weeks ago it was put in order by Harrison's son, John Scott Harrison who himself died and was unearthed to to serve as a subject in a Cincinnati dissecting-room. The owners of Spring Grove cemetery, at Cincinnati, have offered the Harrison family a lot, to which it is likely that the President's remains will be removed.

Just ten yards east of Monroe's bird-cage grave in fair Hollywood cemetery, Richmond, Va., is a tufted mound. At its head is a small magnolia tree, now in full bloom, beneath which are a tea rose and a blooming green rose. At its foot, round a large deodar, cluster a bunch of chrysanthemums, a white lily, and a tea rose. On the south side is a magnolia bush; on the north a young but vigorous juniper tree. Not a stone is there to tell that beneath lies the body of John Tyler. The ex-President, then a member of the Confederate House, died at the Ballard House, in Richmond, at midnight of Friday, Jan. 17, 1862. The State Assembly, then also in session, adopted resolutions of "sorrow for the death of a great and good man," and instructed the Governor to "cause a suitable monument to be erected to his memory." Like tributes were paid in the Confederate Congress, and on the 21st a remarkable procession, including the President and Cabinet, the Governor, State officers and both houses of the General Assembly, the mayor, city officials, and common council, the military corps, civic societies, and citizens generally bore Tyler's remains to Hollywood. Bishop Johns conducted the services; Toombs and Beverley Douglass were among the pall-bearers. The grave was filled in, and John Tyler was—forgotten. Mrs. Tyler and two or three of her sons are still living.

The monument of James K. Polk stands in a secluded part of the grounds of the Polk mansion in Nashville, which is still tenanted by Mrs. Sarah Childress Polk. The monument, which is about twelve feet square and as many high, is in limestone, the work of William Strickland, architect of the capitol. In style it is Grecian Doric, though the columns are unfluted which support the usual architrave, frieze, cornice, and attic. The stone or column on the floor beneath rises to a height of some five feet, and though solid is of similar shape. The tendrills of a plant of Kenilworth ivy cling to one of the columns; on the architrave of the eastern front are engraved these words.

JAMES KNOX POLK,
Tenth President of the United States.
Born November 2, 1795,
Died June 15, 1849.

Zachary Taylor's body now occupies its third grave, and soon will find a final resting place in a fourth. It was first placed in the cemetry at Washington, and thence removed to the Taylor homestead, five miles back of Louisville, Ky., whence a few months ago it was taken to Cave Hill cemetery, at Louisville. The old family burial ground had in years of neglect gone to complete ruin, the rotten pallings had crumbled away or been laid prostrate by storms or breachy cattle, and weeds and rank grass were matted over the sunken mounds, when Taylor's nehew, Richard Taylor, removed the bones of his distinguished relative to Cave Hill, where their present resting place is indicated by a small and plain slab of white marble. In the course of the summer they will be taken to Frankfort, where over them the State will erect an appropriate monument. The legislature at its last session appropriated $5,000 for this purpose, and Senator Beck has a bill before Congress for extending further aid to the project from the national treasury.

Millard Fillmore is buried in Forest cemetery near Buffalo. The Fillmore lot is thirty by forty, is inclosed by a plain iron railing set in a stone curb, and containing four graves. Originally there stood in its centre, erected after the death of the first Mrs. Fillmore, a base, die and spire of Italian marble but it was replaced some years ago by an obelisk of highly polished Scotch granite, twenty-two feet in height, resting on a pedestal of the same material, superimposed on a base of Lockport stone. A slight molding running round the pedestal is the only ornament: the word "Fillmore" is on the northern side of the base in large raised letters.

Pierce's monument, in Minot cemetery, Concord, N. H., is of pure Italian marble, elaborately wrought, a spire, cap, die, and plinth resting on a base of granite three and one-fourth feet square, and surmounted by a draped cross, its total height being fourteen feet eight inches. On the plinth is the word "Pierce," in large raised letters, and on the panel of the die is the inscription:

FRANKLIN PIERCE,
Born Nov. 23, 1804,
Died Oct. 8, 1869.

The grave of Buchanan is in Woodward Hill cemetery, at Lancaster, Pa. In the centre of the cemetery Buchanan's remains lie, in a vault of heavy masonry covered with large limestone flags. On these is a ground base of New Hampshire granite, seven feet two inches long, three feet seven inches wide and a foot thick, supporting a monument in the Roman style, a single block of Italian marble six feet four inches long, two feet ten inches wide, and three feet six inches high, wrought with heavy molded cap and base. On the molding of the cap is carved an oak branch studded with leaves and acorns, and extending round the block. On the end of the die facing the main avenue is the word "Buchanan;" on the side facing the chapel is the following inscription:

Here rests the remains of
JAMES BUCHANAN,
Fifteenth President of the United States,
Born in Franklin Co. Pa., April 23, 1791,
Died at Wheatland June 1, 1868.

The situation and magnificence of the Lincoln monument are well known, and the monument to Andrew Johnson, which was dedicated at Greenville, Tenn., the other day, has just been fully described in THE POST.

THE *Legislative Journal* keeps coming along. We have received as recent numbers as May 23d.

A FAIR DEVOTEE.

Her craze is for crosses and candles,
Distains delights of the dance;
Her chat is of clerical scandals
That come before Baron Penzance,
She'll argue with ch rming contention,
She dotes on the A. P. U. C.;
In short, she's that High Church invention—
A Fair Devotee.

Her tone's melancholic and mystic,
'Tis said she is fond of a fast;
Her reading is purely Patristic—
Church fathers who wrote in the past.
I'm ruined beyond beyond all retrieval,
Unless I am sound in my views,
So sayeth this maid medieval,—
My Catholic muse.

For her are the Church decorations,
And changes in colors of stoles,
The copes, genuflexions, obiations,
To sanctify sweet little souls,
For her the high altar is floral,
Bedeck'd at each Anglican feast;
The service is solemnly choral,
The parson—a priest!

And lastly, to leave no erratum,
But fairly her fancies exposs,
She sighs "Vanitas vanitatum,"
And takes little heed of her dress
She dons an appalling poke bonnet,
The serge that the sisterhoods wear;
No jot of adornment upon it,
And hides her back hair.

In vain I declare my devotion,
She's too busy playing her role,
And ritualistic emotion
Leaves no room for love in her soul:
Yet, since faint heart never was winner,
I offer perpetual plaint;
So pity a love-stricken sinner,
O exquisite saint!

—*Piccadilly*

A LOVE STRIFE.

I wonder whether I love her?
I wonder whether I hate?
Now she will coo like a milk-white dove—
All love:
Now she stands, like a queen, apart,
Crowned with beauty; but has she a heart?
O, could I only discover
Whether I love or hate,
Then should I know my fate.

I wonder if for a minute
She thinks of me when away?
If she deems me a trivial toy—
Mere boy?
Yes, I can fancy; yes, I can see
Rosy red lips that laugh at me.
O, love's strife! I'll begin it:
Throwing all fear away,
I'll know my fate this day.

—*Belgravia.*

A Plucky Student.

At the commencement of the present term of the medical college, a young student from the West started for Keokuk to attend. Arriving at Albia he found his means would not be sufficient, and he walked the rest of the way to this city. He paid in full for his tuition, and then had just seven dollars left. Three of these were laid out for a quarter's rent for a room, in which was nothing but his books. No stove, no furniture, no bed, not even a blanket, and only four dollars to live on. In a month or so he procured a blanket and considered himself fortunate. His money was used to buy corn meal, and twice a week he would go down by the pork houses and make up a lot of corn bread, break it and bring it to his room, and on corn bread alone he has been subsisting during the entire term. He has earned five dollars since he has been here, and on this and the seven dollars he had left, after paying his college fees, twelve dollars in all, he has subsisted. During all this time, no one has known he lived, and the only remarkable thing that has been noticed about him is that he is one of the brightest students in the class, and bids fair to graduate with the highest honors. His condition would not have been found out had it not been that a gentleman rented a room in the same building, and by making his acquaintance ascertained how he had been living.

The student is a bright, frank, fearless fellow, who asks no favors, has paid in advance for everything he has got, is not afraid of difficulties, and, if he proves not a bright and shining light in his profession—if he is not heard from as an eminent physician, and surgeon, ere many years roll around, we lose our guess.—*Keokuk (Iowa) Constitution.*

About Canary Birds.

Place the cage so that no draught of air can strike the bird. Give nothing to healthy birds but rape and canary seed, water, cuttle-fish bone and gravel-paper or sand on the floor of the cage. No hemp seed. A bath three times a week. The room should not be overheated—never above seventy degrees. When moulting (shedding feathers) keep warm, avoid all draughts of air. Give plenty of German rape seed; a little hard-boiled egg, mixed with crackers grated fine, is excellent. Feed at a certain hour in the morning. By observing these simple rules birds may be kept in fine condition for years. For birds that are sick or have lost their song procure bird tonic at a bird store. Very many keep birds who mean to give their pets all things to make them bright and happy, and at the same time are guilty of great cruelty in regard to perches. The perches in a cage should be each one of different size, and the smallest as large as a pipe stem. If perches are of the right sort no trouble is ever had about the bird's toe-nails growing too long. And of all things keep the perches clean.—*Fancier.*

Little Danny and His Dead Mother.

[New Orleans Picayune.]

I've just been down in the parlor to see mamma. She's in a large box, with flowers on her. I wish she'd come and bathe my head—it aches so. Nobody ever makes it feel good but mamma. She knew how it hurt me, and she used to read to me out of a little book how my head would get well and not ache any more some day. I wish it was "some day" now. Nobody likes me but mamma. That's cause I've got a sick head. Mamma used to take me in her arms and cry. When I asked her what's the matter she would say, "I'm only tired, darling." I guess aunt Agnes made her tired, for when she came and stayed all day mamma would take me up in the evening on her lap and cry awful hard. I ain't had any dinner to-day. Mamma always gave me my dinner and a little teeney pudding with "D," for "Danny," on the top. I like little puddings with D's on top. I like to sit in my little chair by the fire and eat 'em. I wish mamma wouldn't stay in the long box. I guess Aunt Agnes put her there cause she put all the flower trimmings on and shows her to everybody. There ain't any fire in the grate, but I guess I'll sit by it and make believe there is. I'll get my little dish and spoon and play I've got a pudding with "D" for Danny on it. But anyway I want mamma so bad.

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SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

According to the terms of our premium list for subscribers to THE WEEKLY POST, the offer only extended to April 1, 1878; but in view of the fact that many persons engaged in getting up clubs have not secured the lists, (and therefore the premiums they were anxious for) we have concluded *to extend the time until July 1, 1878*. Therefore persons sending us clubs, in accordance with the terms of the notice printed on the second page of this issue, any time up until the first of July, will be entitled to the premiums specified; which include

A first class spring buggy;

Eirst class sewing machines;

American solid silver hunting case watches;

WEBSTER'S Unabridged Dictionary; and

A copy of THE DAILY POST for six months;

In accordance with the number of the club. We also extend our offer of the beautiful premium engraving, of "Mother and Child," to every advance paying yearly subscriber to THE WEEKLY POST, up until July 1, 1878. This engraving is admired by every one who has seen it, and cannot be purchased in any picture store in Pittsburgh for the full subscription price of the paper.

THE ISSUE IN GERMANY.

The German Government accompanies its appeal to the electors, on the issue of Socialism involved in the election of Deputies, with the most repressive measures against free speech and a free press. Something of a reign of terror must prevail in the "fatherland," judging from the telegrams received of arbitrary arrests and extreme sentences of women as well as men, for the most trivial offences of speech and action. The army seems to be tainted with the poison, for we read of the arrest of soldiers for expressing Socialistic sentiments, and passport regulations have been adopted of the most severe character, making it difficult to get in or out of the country. Altogether, the Germany of to-day is a very uncomfortable sort of despotism for all classes, and if Prince BISMARCK will let down the bars, there would be a great exodus to America within the next year.

The coming election for Deputies in Germany will be one of vast importance, for the people are to be asked in plain words what shall be done with an ism which does not stop short of assassination. There is a vast deal of power in the socialistic movement. The organization has instituted fourteen printing offices and publishes forty-one journals, of which number eighteen have been established since last July. Thirteen of its journals are dailies. Besides these, there are almanacs, tracts, pamphlets, and many other publications. Nor is Socialism in Germany confined to one class. There is a Socialism of the lower classes which is equivalent to the Red Republicanism of France, and has in it all the elements of disorder, which are liable at some time to break out in an emeute as violent as those which have characterized the French Commune, or our own mobs last summer. There is a Socialism in the literary classes which takes the shape of free criticism of the laws of property and equally free suggestions of sweeping changes in the methods of holding and distributing it. There is a Socialism in the Church led by certain clergymen, who, upon the assumption that CHRIST was a Socialist, seek to carry out its doctrines among the workingmen by urging them into strikes and making them dissatisfied with their condition. With all these differing elements of Socialism the Government has had to contend, and, according to the statement of Deputies in Parliament, it has pandered to the Socialism of the lower classes in order to hold the Liberals in check. In the debate on the anti-Socialist bill in Parliament the Liberals made out a strong case against BISMARCK of official connivance with Socialism. It was this Government nutrition, the Liberals claim, that has developed Socialism as an active force in Berlin, and it was not until it began to assume a very formidable aspect under such encouragement that the Government abandoned it. The arbitrary anti-Socialist bill was rejected by a vote of 257 to 32, showing that there was an inflexible determination by the Parliament that the Executive should not be vested with extraordinary powers, that were in fact extra-judicial, in dealing with socialism; but then came the two dastardly attempts on the Emperor's life and a consequent change in public opinion. Still the National Liberals, the party which represents the great body of the German people, will enter the electoral campaign as the opponent of the despotic measures insisted on by BISMARCK, and, imitating the example of the French Republicans in the contest with DE BOGLIE, will present for re-election every Deputy who voted at the late session against the anti-Socialist law. What the result will be it is not easy to forecast. On the naked question of repressing Socialism, the verdict would certainly be with the government, but these arbitrary measures act on all citizens alike, and the liberty-loving German will hardly care to put himself in the trap BISMARCK has laid for him. In giving the power asked to suppress Socialism, he gives himself away.

THE OHIO REPUBLICANS.

The platform of the Ohio Republicans is a stump speech of a remarkably vulgar and extreme character. Political conventions, in their resolutions, generally aim to reach a certain dignity and conciseness of expression, but the Ohio resolutions are such as any ill-informed and wordy cross-roads politician would bawl off on a moment's notice. The POTTER investigation is styled "a revolutionary movement upon the President's title." It is not at all singular that JOHN SHERMAN'S and STANLEY MATTHEWS' political cronies should take this view of it; but such a declaration, made the day after the Judiciary Committee had declared the HAYES title unassailable by Congress or the Judiciary, and that he could be only removed from office by impeachment under the Constitution, is unusually reckless. The sympathy of the Convention for SHERMAN and MATTHEWS was to be expected, for they provided well for Ohio politicians, in connection with Mr. HAYES; but there was no absolute necessity in lying about questions of public notoriety. This shows the bungler's work.

The "indorsement" of HAYES in the resolutions is a compromise between the stalwarts and the *de facto* small squad of backers. It declares:

We recognize in his administration the highest integrity and patriotism, the most sincere effort to promote political purity and harmony and secure general business prosperity throughout the whole country.

It was thoughtful not to go into details, especially about Mr. HAYES' efforts "to promote political purity." This was undoubtedly put in as a bit of sarcasm, for with the roster of the Louisiana and Florida scoundrels in office, and the record of intrigues, bribery and bargaining recently developed, HAYES' reform professions are only less disgusting than the nefarious means by which he was made President. It will be observed, however, the resolution only applauds his motives and not his acts. Convenient dodge.

Of course the Ohio Republicans denounce the reapportionment of the State, to take the place of their own swindling and partizan gerrymander. They were caught with stolen property in their possession and it was returned to its rightful owners. No wonder they are mad.

The Convention was not fully attended and there was no contest over the nominations. MILTON BARNES was nominated for Secretary of State; WILLIAM WHITE for Supreme Judge, and GEORGE PAUL for the Board of Public Works. The Democratic Convention will meet next week at Columbus.

THE EVIL AND THE CURE.

Congressman POTTER, of New York delivered the annual address, on Wednesday, before the literary societies of Roanoke College, Virginia, and we find in it some notable thoughts on questions that are pressing themselves on the American people, viz: The growing power of corporations and the measure of protection within reach of the people. At the outset of his address, he argued that the founders of the Republic held three cardinal principles of government, upon which their system both of State and Federal authority was based. He specified them as follows:

The first was that government should be limited against absolute power. They had well learned that "liberty consists in the limitation of government;" that "the many, though strong to execute, are often blind to perceive." They therefore established both their State and national governments by written constitutions, which were at once the source, the measure and the limit of their authority, and by the distribution of the powers of government into independent departments, and by various details, they further provided for the fullest preservation of such limitations. Their second principle was that the powers of government should be localized so that the men of the locality should settle for themselves the things of the locality. The third of their principles was that there should be in this country no favored governing class, and so they forbade titles of nobility and primogeniture, and the perpetuations of great estates.

Mr. POTTER claimed that the growth and tendency of parties has made the people lose sight of these principles, particularly in the discussion of states' rights and the dispute about slavery questions which took precedence of all others and finally brought on civil war, but are now settled forever. He continued as to the issues that confront the people at this time:

Meantime a privileged class had gradually grown up within the States. Beginning with small associations, allowed in the supposed interest of trade, corporations had been created and had been permitted in the same interest to increase and consolidate, until we have come to have *a class of privileged and artificial creatures more dangerous than any hereditary aristocracy, holding estates vaster than any noble, having continued existence, without moral or personal accountability, without conscience and without possible inducement to public good, having for their best object the private good of their corporators, often only the wrongful gain of their managers.* To-day some of these corporations virtually rule the States which created them and exercise a controlling influence in politics and business over thousands of miles of territory. So that when the war broke out we had already in some degree lost sight of every one of the principles on which the fathers founded the government—its limitations, localization and the prevention of privileged classes.

No one can deny the truth of this. Corporations to-day dominate some of the great States of the union; and one of the most encouraging facts connected with the session of Congress just terminating, is that they were unable to mould the National Legislature to their pleasure, but in one instance at least—that of the THURMAN Pacific Railroad bill—have been compelled to account for their misuse of corporate powers.

Mr. POTTER'S remedy for the present difficulties and evils of government lies in an adaptation of the principles of the founders of the nation, above specified, and in this way:

In the great States it has been found that abuses and corruption in legislation are mainly the result of private and special laws. Legislation by general law, which affects equally all the community, rarely affords opportunity for private gain. But the legislation which gives to particular persons special privileges or monopolies—whether it be charters for ferries or railways, banks; whether monopolies to light streets, or to carry passengers, or to and goods; in short, every form of legislation for the one at the expense of the whole—such legislation proves rich in every inducement to deception, injustice and evil. And the only remedy which has proved effectual to prevent this is to be found in severely depriving the Legislature of the power to legislate for any citizen in preference to or at the expense of the whole.

That's the doctrine the framers of the Constitution of Pennsylvania of 1873 endeavored to imbed in that instrument, but the adverse constructions of the judiciary has deprived the people of many of the results looked for.

Mr. POTTER would extend his prohibition of special legislation to the Federal Congress, and in support intances the fact that at this session of Congress alone there have been over *twelve thousand* applications for some form of special relief. His argument seems conclusive:

What is there to now prevent the establishment of courts to determine all claims against the government, except those addressed to its special grace, and to require a judicial ascertainment of the facts in all cases which are dependent upon special favor? And why should we not inhibit Congress from granting favor or grace either at all, or according to some general rule? In short, why should we not restrict Congress and all our State Legislatures, as the Legislatures of some of the States have already been restricted, from any legislation not general and in the common interest of all the people? So, too, with the evils that exist in the civil service. It will be found, and it will only be found, in limiting the power of executives over appointments. And why should not the appointment of many of these officials be localized? Why, for instance, should not the forty thousand postmasters be chosen directly by popular election, or by the municipal or State authorities of their respective localities? And why should not the tenure of the other subordinate placeholders, the mere clerks and tidewaiters, be made for a fixed time at least, dependent only upon good behavior? So, too, is it not time to put some check on the growth and aggregation of corporations? In these days of great wealth of some and great distress of others, is it wise to encourage the artificial perpetuation of accumulative capital and to build up railroad barons greater than the State?

"The curse of the present time," said Mr. POTTER in conclusion, "is too much legislation; too much interference with natural laws."

A REVOLUTIONARY movement was inaugurated in this city Friday evening which cannot but prove disastrous to our business interests, and push back the hopeful waves of advancing prosperity. It may shatter our municipal organization and Mexicanize our city government. The election officers of the second district of the Seventh ward were arrested for ballot box stuffing, on partizan testimony developed by a jug-handled commission. The objective point is a warfare against the title of our distinguished fellow citizen, Mr. ED. MATTHEWS, as Alderman of said ward. He was duly elected in February last; the ballot boxes showed a clear majority for him; and in the interest of stable government should have been allowed to enter on the duties of the office. But the discontented spirits in our midst, insisted on Potterizing Mr. MATTHEWS and see the result. Our civic institutions are in danger. The talk of fraud in Mr. MATTHEWS interest is all partizan humbug, for is it not known of all men that citizens were intimidated from voting for him because of absurd reports as to his lack of integrity and capacity. [The *Chronicle* has a patent on this sort of composition, and we forbear.]

THERE is some trouble in the Republican ranks in the Butler and Crawford Congressional district, caused by too many contestants for the place now filled by the profane THOMPSON of Butler. Mr. HAYES' civil service policy has been invoked to send off one of the candidates to "a warm climate," and so it has been announced Judge PETTIS of Crawford, has had conferred on him an important appointment under the Government. This is intended to smooth the way to the next House for THOMPSON of Butler. The *Gazette* insists PETTIS shall be taken care off on "strict civil service reform principles," as "illustrated in the appointments brought to light in the Florida and Louisiana investigations," and then certifies to his worthiness as follows:

He was severely investigated in relation to the sale of a cadetship, and this investigation showed that he was possessed of business qualifications of a high order. He was appointed Judge in one of the territories, and discovering that there was no occasion for judicial decisions there, took a long, though slightly irregular leave of absence, which shows that he fully appreciates the demands of the judicial office.

IN Quebec on Wednesday, everything bid fair for a riot that would have paralleled that of Pittsburgh last July. Several thousand strikers had possession of the city, and were plundering provision and flour stores. All efforts by peaceable means to induce the mob to disperse failed. The soldiers were stoned and many injured. The riot act was at last read, and the suppression of the mob confided to an English officer of high reputation. He ordered one company to fire, and two or three of the leading rioters fell, one fatally wounded. The moral effect was immense and the rioters disappeared in all directions. Large numbers of troops arrived at Quebec on Wednesday night, and yesterday although there was an uneasy feeling, it was believed there was sufficient force well in hand to prevent further serious disturbances.

THE long-continued depression of business and shrinkage of values, combined, of course, with other misfortunes and lack of business capacity, have sadly changed the circumstances of many people who believed themselves beyond the reach of want a few years ago. In the report of an association in New York for improving the condition of the poor several instances are given of marked reverse of fortune. It is stated that a wealthy retired banker of 1872 was found half starving with his family in a garret, and the son of an United States Senator struggled against the direst poverty. The banker retired with $200,000 as his share in a firm, and invested this amount in United States securities. Some time after, while in London, he met HUGH MCCULLOCH and JAY COOKE, who advised him to invest in Chesapeake & Ohio and Northern Pacific railroad stocks. The result was that he lost almost everything. This man's father was a distinguished lawyer of New York, and his wife is an educated lady. Yet for three days last week it is said that they subsisted wholly on bread and water.

THE Cincinnati *Commercial*, a Republican journal, rather seconds our proposition to put HAYES on the track a second time. The world will then know whether the will of the people was carried out at the last Presidential election. Let us have TILDEN and HAYES over again. The *Commercial* says:

We do not nominate President Hayes for re-election. We have to say, however, that a movement for his renomination may prove to be the most fit and conclusive answer to the "third term" folly which is making its appearance among the soreheads and the remains of the rings, especially of the whisky rings.

The Grant scheme is preposterous, and it is urged by a few persons in the habit of making an unscrupulous use of money, and by the gang disappointed in Hayes, as the only alternative that the country will have when the Communists rise and the red specter stalks through the land. We have to say that this country does not stand in need of military government, and that if it did, Republicanism might be stamped out with more decency than by the replacement of Grant in the office that he has always affected to despise and never honored.

THE House on Friday adopted two sets of resolutions declaring HAYES' title to the Presidency unassailable in Congress and the Courts. The first presented by Mr. BURCHARD, Republican, of Illinois, was adopted by a vote of 215 ayes to 21 nays. Then came the report of the Judiciary Committee with the accompanying resolutions, which went through by a vote of 234 ayes to 14 nays. As Mr. COX dryly observed as this is the third time Congress has indorsed HAYES' title, it is to be hoped it will stick. He needs more bolstering than any American President ever received, for the natural impulse of most people is to follow the exposures of fraud to their logical results; but it is better as it is. He carries into history CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS' indelible brand as *the* "Fraud first successful in American history."

THE *Christian Advocate*, edited by Dr. WHEELER, says: "We believe President HAYES to be as pure a man as ever occupied the Presidential chair, and as to the Vice President, it does not become us to say what we think, only we have no suspicion that the family name will ever be tarnished by a dishonorable act of his." Cheerful, pleasant confidence. The *Advocate*, referring to some of the Louisiana carpet bag politicians, says "with such representatives to direct the Republican party, its overthrow was assured and deserved." We have hopes of our Methodist brother after this frank expression.

OUR dispatches from different points show conclusively that no riots are contemplated this summer by workingmen. Great apprehensions were felt in Chicago for several days relative to the picnic that had been announced to take place on Sunday by Socialists. The procession took place yesterday and the picnic was held but not the least disorder occurred. In New York the same peaceful tendency prevails and Socialists generally express themselves as opposed to any outbreak.

EDITORIAL MENTION.

IN the matter of Presidential elections if there is to be no indemnity for the past, there must be security for the future.

SO much is now being said about HAYES' title, that many Republicans are beginning to think that it is the best thing about him.

MRS. JENKS borrowed money to go to Washington, but she can draw upon JOHN SHERMAN for a few thousands if she will fork over that letter.

GRANT desired a second term for the purpose of having his character vindicated. Let HAYES do the same thing. He needs vindicating awfully.

THOMPSON of Butler, and BAYNE of Allegheny, appear to be attending to the interests of Pittsburgh in Congress this session. Where's ERRETT?

EX-GOV. CURTIN, it is said, is certain to receive the Democratic nomination for Congress in the Clearfield, Centre and Clinton district, where a nomination is equivalent to an election.

FANNY WARD says Senator WALLACE might, in some unexpected turn of the wheel, and by three skips and a hop, land in the White House in 1881. FANNY is very kind, but it comes on us, so sudden like, as it were.

GRANT don't want to come back until next year, when he will be ready to accept the tender of a Presidential nomination from the Cameronians of American politics. In the meantime, he is supplied with traveling expenses.

SENATOR GROVER has been exonerated from charges that were trumped up by his political enemies. The Committee on Privileges and Elections, through their Chairman, Mr. WADLEIGH presented a report to the Senate to the effect that the charges are without any foundation.

GEN. SHERMAN, in his West Point speech, says HAYES will fight rather than give up his situation, and he will help him. How is it about brother JOHN? Must he also be kept in the Cabinet at the point of the bayonet? Truly, this does look like Mexicanizing the country.

SENATOR CHAFFEE of Colorado, has printed a letter announcing his intention to withdraw from public life at the close of his present term. His term ends next March. The Democrats of Colorado are sanguine of electing a Democratic Legislature to choose Mr. CHAFEE'S successor.

THE New York *Evening Post* thinks the declaration of the Ohio Republicans, "in respect to the tariff is much better than that of Pennsylvania Republicans as a demand for 'a tariff for revenue' with 'incidental protection to home industry' is better than a demand for a tariff for protection with incidental revenue."

THE electric light, says a Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, was successfully applied last night (May 31) to the Avenue de l'Opera and the Arc de Triomphe, the effect at the latter point being very striking, notwithstanding a thick mist. It is to be next extended to the Palais Bourbon and the Madeleine. Wherever it is used it lights up the atmosphere as bright as daylight.

THE CAMERON wing of politicians are undoubtedly at the bottom of the suggestion to trot out GRANT for 1880, and it looks as if the Republican party was bereft of other available candidates. Why not put up HAYES and WHEELER, and have the race over again? The ticket would be beaten by three millions in the popular vote, but then it would satisfy the country he never was entitled to his present seat.

MR. HAYES has appointed as United States Commissioner at the International Monetary Conference, ex-Governor REUBEN S. FENTON of New York, WM. S. GROESBECK of Ohio, and FRANCIS A. WALKER of Connecticut. FENTON is merely a politician of the tricky variety, while GROESBECK and WALKER are political scientists of a high order of ability and acquirements.

A GREAT personage like Minister NOYES would not be expected to put one foot on American soil before he would be interviewed about some little business he transacted in Florida. The result of the interview we need not say was to deny any crookedness on his part and that he took special care to see that nothing having a dishonest look transpired. Further developments are awaited with interest.

GOVERNOR HARTRANFT has signed the new Militia bill, which provides for one Major General, who will not be designated by the present Executive. He intends to leave that to his successor, Mr. DILL, who will see that the right man will take charge of the military arm of the State. The present law is an improvement upon the old one, and we hope, if the military are again called upon to preserve the peace, they will behave better than they did in the past.

THE Republican and corporation ring at Harrisburg, after defeating every measure asked by the oil interests in the State, found it necessary, when a ticket came to be formed, to throw a tub to the whale in order to pacify this large section, and put Senator STONE on, which would remove him from where he had a voice and a vote, and thus get rid of the only influence the corporations dreaded in the Republican ranks. They asked for bread and received a STONE.

THE people in the oil country declare that they want an independent Governor,—a man after the general pattern of Governor Hartranft. We take pleasure in saying that from a tolerably intimate acquaintance with General Hoyt, our oil friends will find him just the kind of a man they seek.—*Gazette.*

We never heard that the oil country hankered after HARTRANFT any more than they do after HOYT, but we do know that entire region would like to have made plain, why a Republican Legislature and a Republican Governor that could pass any law they choose persistently and stubbornly refused to permit the free pipe bill to go through, and we fail to discover the logic of the oil producers voting against DILL, who spoke and voted for it.

POPE'S villa, at Twickenham, near London, was put up at auction a few days ago. The poet purchased the property in 1715, and resided there until his death in 1744. The property offered included the whole of the grounds, five acres in extent, with the ceders and other valuable growing timber together with the celebrated grotto which the poet formed, and which is said to remain intact to the present day. The first offer made was $25,000, which was immediately followed by an advance of $5'000 and the property shortly stood at $40,000, when there was a pause, on which the auctioneer remarked that the ceders of Lebanon, planted long before the poet's time, and probably the oldest in England, were, with the rest of the timber on the estate, estimated to be worth $20,000. Ultimately the property was bought in at $70,000; but it was stated in the room that this sum was nominal, and that the property will probably be purchased privately at a less sum.

Political Money Contracts.

The Supreme Court of this State has set its seal of condemnation upon a species of political money contracts which have become quite common. In 1876 there was discord between the Democratic leaders of Wayne county about the Legislative ticket. A. R. Howe and William A. Smith had been nominated for the Legislature by the regular Convention, and William M. Nelson was nominated by the "Taxpayers'" party, then a formidable concern. Nelson had to be accepted by the party or the "Taxpayers'" machine would defeat the Democratic ticket, and Mr. Smith finally sold out his place on the ticket for $500 to a party committee, three of whom—Messrs. Ham, Curtis and Brown—gave their joint judgment note to Smith for the amount. The makers of the note preferred not to pay after election, and Smith entered his judgment for execution. The court below opened the judgment on application of the defendants, to hear their defense that the consideration was unlawful because against public policy and the purity of elections, but decided that the defense was insufficient and affirmed the judgment. The case was appealed to the Supreme Court, and Justice Gordon has delivered the opinion reversing the Court below, declaring the consideration of the judgment note to be unlawful, and the whole transaction "corrupt, immoral and within the prohibition of the act of the 18th of April, 1874." The learned Judge concludes by saying that such contracts "involve the public welfare, and we certainly know that the best way to suppress any public vice is to make it unprofitable."

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.

SENATOR CORBETT, of Clarion, is a candidate for renomination. His competitors in that county are M. L. Lockwood and R. B. Brown.

THE Shippensburg *Chronicle* learns that Richard J. Haldeman will be a candidate for Congress before the Democratic primaries of Cumberland county in August.

MR. A. J. QUIGLEY, member of the late Legislature from Clinton county, who is also strong for greenbacks, writes to the Harrisburg *Patriot* that Dill is making the West Branch solid.

IT is stated that William H. Snowden of Lehigh, will make an effort to get the Congressional nomination in the Tenth district this year, instead of waiting for Lehigh's turn to come around again in regular order.

EX-SPEAKER GROW says that he will not be able to participate generally in the coming campaign in Pennsylvania, but will speak in those counties from which he received his support for the gubernatorial candidacy.

THE Harrisburg *Patriot* says "it is an open secret that Don Cameron preferred John Cessna, of Bedford, for Chairman of the Republican State Committee, but was overruled by Hoyt and the rest of the candidates on the State ticket."

THE withdrawal of Hon. M. L. Lockwood from the Senatorial contest, gives Hon. R. R. Brown a walk-over for the Democratic nomination in the Clarion district unless Senator Corbett pushes his claims for a renomination.

O. F. BULLARD, late member of the Legislature, who was convicted of embezzlement, has been sentenced to pay a fine of one dollar, with the costs of the prosecution, and to undergo an imprisonment of nine months, to date from April 8. One vote lost to Cameron.

COLONEL DILL, Democratic candidate for Governor, made a speech recently at an ovation given him by the citizens of Mifflinburg, in his own county, in which he said that he had been "reared in all parts of Pennsylvania; was a Methodist preacher's son, and as such was raised in spots."

ATTORNEY GENERAL LEAR won't be a candidate for Congress in the Montgomery and half-shell Bucks district for several reasons. In the first place he thinks that he doesn't want it; secondly, he thinks it likely that the people don't want him specially for the place, and thirdly, he thinks that a goodly number of other fellows do want it.

THE Democratic County Convention of Franklin met on Tuesday and nominated F. M. Kimmell for President Judge: William S. Stenger for Congress; Andrew Burgess for Prothonotary; John L. Grier for Treasurer; W. Rush Gillian for Clerk; James W. Holliday for Register; John Sweeney, Thomas H. Walker and A. A. Miller, Sr., for the Legislature.

THE Erie county Greenbackers on Thursday nominated a full county ticket, as follows: For the Assembly from the city, James Hopkinson; from the county, David Wilson, Union; Uras Schluraff, Mill Creek; D. Verdito, North East; Prothonotary, A. T. Marsh, Erie; Register and Recorder, R. S. Hunter, Erie; District Attorney, W. Phelps, Edinboro. The platform of the Philadelphia convention was adopted.

THE official returns of the Republican primary election for Union county show the following result: For Senator—R. V. B. Lincoln (anti-Cameron), 1,024; Levi Rook (Cameron), 628; for member of House—Charles S. Wolfe (anti-Cameron), 1,295; Alfred Hayes (Cameron), 515. Great interest was taken in the election, as is shown by the heavy vote cast for candidates for member, which aggregated 1,810.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

LESTER WALLACK cleared $50,00 during the season just closed.

A SON of Lieutenant Derby, "John Phœnix," heads the graduating class at West Point this year.

THE real estate of the late A. T. Stewart, of New York, is worth about $5,000,000 less than it was when he died.

MRS. J. A. PATTERSON, the wife of the Rev. Dr. Paterson will supply the Highland Universalist Church pulpit, Boston, during her husband's absence in Europe.

MISS VON HILLERN and two other young women have made their home in a barn, fitted out as a studio, near St. Johnsbury, Vt., to study and sketch from nature.

MADAME BONAPARTE of Baltimore, who is about ninety-six years of age, is in the enjoyment of fair health, having recently recovered from a severe attack of illness.

ONE of the twenty scholarships recently established in the Free School of Political Sciences in Paris for the benefit of foreigners have been allotted to the University of Virginia.

THE Italian government will hold an international exhibition in 1881. By that time, King Humbert will have paid his father's debts, and will have a little money to spare.

MISS CARY is in demand for the Maine college commencements. She has been engaged to sing for the graduating classes of Bates, Bowdoin, Colby and the State Agricultural Colleges.

GENERAL SHERMAN'S son Thomas, who has abandoned the law to enter the order of Jesuits, will soon depart for Rochampton, England, to take a two years' course of preparatory study.

THE Pacific railroads are unfortunate this year. A judgment for three-quarters of a million dollars has been given in the Court of Claims in favor of the Government against the Union Pacific line.

THE German Government has definitely declined an invitation coming from Hayes, of which the new United States Minister, Mr. Bayard Taylor, was the bearer, to attend an international Congress on coinage reform.

THE London *Spectator*, referring to the troops from India, gives the latest form of the famous Jingo rhyme as follows:

We don't want to fight; but by Jingo, if we do,
We won't go to the front ourselves, but
we'll send the mild Hindoo.

LONDON, like Paris, is to have its Grand Hotel, at the corner of Northumberland avenue. The total amount of the builder's contract is $1,000,000, but to this must be added the cost of the land, the furniture, and the decorations, which will swell the bill to more than twice the amount.

MR. WILLIAM CAMPBEL, landlord of the Duke of Wellington public house, High Bridge, Newcastle, and widely known as the Scottish giant, died at that establishment on May 26. He weighed 728 pounds, but his height was not extraordinary, standing 6 feet 3½ inches in his stockings.

THE fashion of wearing natural flowers increases in Paris, and there is a special florist, Mme. Rozeau—a highly appropriate name by the way—who daily renews the bonnet trimmings and sells natural wreaths. At evening parties where there is no dancing, at the opera, and at large dinner parties, natural flowers are now worn in preference.

A SINGULAR case is on trial in Brooklyn, where Mrs. Malloy brings suit against St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church for $10,000 damages on account of injuries received by slipping on the icy steps. She argues that as she was bound to attend Mass under pain of mortal sin the church was bound to keep its approaches in a safe condition.

SOME of the Connecticut papers are discussing as an important question the failure of Gov. Hubbard, of that State, to formally call upon Governor Hartranft during the visit of the latter to Hartford last week. Governor Hartranft's visit was not in his capacity as Chief Mtgistrate of a great Commonwealth, but as a veteran soldier desirous of renewing the association of his army career.

THE surviving members of Mr. Bryant's immediate family are two brothers, Arthur and John Howard Bryant, who are both living in the West, and two daughters, the elder of whom is the wife of Mr. Parke Godwin. John Howard Bryant enrolled his name among the list of American poets by some very good work in his younger days. He is now a citizen of Princeton, Illinois.

THE venerable Richard Henry Dana, now in his ninety-first year, is the last survivor of that poetic brotherhood whose verses were familiar fifty years ago. Sprague, Pierpont, Percival, etc., who were contemporaries, have passed away. Mr. Dana lives in Boston, and enjoys a fair measure of health for one so advanced in years. His mental faculties are excellent, and he is able to read without glasses.

THE great value of the estate of the late Mark Hopkins of California has proved embarrassing. His wife in her petition for letters of administration places the value of the estate at $10,000,000. Two bondsmen were required by law, who must qualify in twice the value of the estate, or $20,000,000 each. The difficulty of requiring so enormous bonds was obviated by depositing railroad bonds. An administratrix bond was executed with Stanford and Crocker as sureties, each qualifying in the sum of $10,000,000.

FIAGARO says that upon the appearance of rolling-chairs at the Paris Exposition nobody could be induced to ride in them. At last an old gentleman, being much entreated and being promised that the trip should cost him nothing, took his seat and was wheeled about. Everybody he met smiled, then laughed, then laughed louder and presently he had a large surrounding. In disgust he left the chair, and then found that a placard upon it said that it was "especially useful for elderly and weak persons, particularly for men suffering from the results of overdrinking."

THE other day a grave and reverend Senator approached another with the inquiry whether he thought there would be any impropriety if the committee appointed to investigate Senator Matthews' case should hold sessions on Sunday? The Senator to whom this was addressed could only respond with silent amazement that his colleague should broach such a proposition. Before he could reply to the astonishing question the first speaker continued: "Certainly," he said "there is the very highest sanction for working on the Sabbath to get an ass out of a pit."

[For The Post.]

A THANK OFFERING.

In the valley of affliction—
When I to its depths descended,
Ere the time of trial ended—
Found my soul the benediction
Only there revealed to sight:
Pain's subduing power has taught me
How the meek, and poor in spirit,
Earth and Heaven shall inherit:
Thus the night of sorrow brought me
To the dawn of clearer light.

While my heart has vainly striven
With its long, impatient grieving,
With its fears and unbelieving,
Loving kindness has forgiven,
And a rightousness supplied:
All the needed grace bestowing,
Granting many a precious token
That no pledge shall e'er be broken:
To the trembling doubter showing
Every promise proved, when tried.

To the temple, where we gather,
With the voice of joy and singing
Would I come, an offering bringing
To our common Lord and Father
Whom we seek to worship there:
One, who perfect made through suffering,
Is in Heaven's temple pleading,
For His ransomed interceding,
Sanctifies each humble offering,
And presents it with His prayer.

For such mercy, rich and tender;
For the goodness never failing;
For the prayer in Heaven availing,—
Lord, to Thee what shall I render
When I meet Thee in Thy house?
In our days of high communion
Show me how to most adore Thee,
When Thy people come before Thee,
As in sweet and sacred union
We again would pay our vows.

Upward still my hands are reaching
And I ask the spirit's guiding,
That in faith and truth abiding,
Ever mindful of His teaching
I may order all my ways:
While I bow, abased and lowly,
Hear my fervent supplication,
And accept the consecration;
Let my life-work, earnest, holy,
Be a sacrifice of praise.

S. C.

Beaver Falls, Pa.

A DEAD WOMAN'S ARMS.

Story of French Crime and a Lesson for American Detectives.

[From the New Orleans Picayune, Paris Letter.]

The police have for some time been busy penetrating "the mystery of Rue Poliveau. In a furnished lodging house of Rue Poliveau the two arms of a woman were found. The chamber in which they were found had been occupied by "a student." The only clue to their identification was the peculiar cloth in which they were wrapped, and which had evidently formed part of a shirt. It is wonderfully easy to discover crime and the criminals. A detective alluding to this once said to me: "Depend upon it, sir, all criminals are fools with a circumbendibus"—that is, with a sort of cunning which seems intricate, but is only a "circumbendibus." Certainly here was a crime which seemed likely to baffle the police; yet, note by what rapid and dementary analysis every step of it was traced. There were some chances that the arms belonged to a medical student (the section of the shoulder had evidently been made by a surgeon) who wished to play a practical joke. He could have gotten the "subject" only from some hospital. The history of every body of the hospitals was traced. It was demonstrated these arms came from no "subject." While this investigation was going on inquiries were made in another direction what woman was missed by her neighbors? There are daily ten or twelve mysterious disappearances in Paris. The police are extremely sceptical in considering any of them "mysterious." If women disappear 'tis to go with men; debtors disappear to avoid creditors; others to silence scandal—crime has rarely any share in the events. Every missing woman was traced—not only excepted, Mme. Gillet. Who were her associates? She was intimate with a shoemaker. He was arrested. The evidence was strong against him; clothing exactly like that in which the body was wrapped was found in his possession. What was the motive which led him to assassinate her? Money? Where was her money? The person to whom she confided her business transactions was appealed to for information. He was a general agent and collector. The practiced eye of the police at once discovered something suspicious in the manner in which he gave information. He was arrested. His lodgings were searched. The other part of the shirt from which was torn the portion which was found with the arms lay in his wardrobe. The lodging-house keeper of Rue Poliveau recognized him as the "student" who had occupied a chamber in her house. In face of the evidence, what could he do but make a full confession? He said the remainder of the body was in a trunk at Angers. There it was found. He, with the cowardice and perfidy of all criminals, revealed the name of his accomplice—a medical student, whose acquaintance he had made at college, and with whom he had long been intimate. The medical student had the nerve to deliver a public lecture in Paris three weeks after the crime, and while the newspapers were filled with the action of the police! The general agent and collector said he wanted some money to make a sure stroke on the Stock Exchange. He had asked Mme. Gillet to lend him the $2,500 which she possessed—her whole fortune. She refused. He resolved to murder her and get the money. He invited her to his room on business. As she came in he felled her with a crowbar. The medical student plunged his bistouri into her heart and spine. She died without a struggle, without consciousness of her fate. The general agent and medical student are both of good families. The former is a son of a well-to-do timber merchant near Angers. The latter is the only child of an excellent painter, who was long Professor of Drawing in the Angers College. His mother is a daughter or sister or sister-in-law to some of the most eminent physicians of Angers and its neighborhood. The way the medical student's parents heard of his guilt is heart-rending. They live in a small but charming cottage about a mile from Angers. While weeding his flower garden the father saw the letter-carrier and went to the gate to meet him. The letter-carrier said: "I have to-day nothing for you but your newspaper." The mother joined the father. She asked, "No letter?" They had been expecting a letter from their son. They walked together towards the house. The husband read his newspaper. "Read me everything about crimes," said the mother. Like most women she takes the deepest interest in crime and in criminal trials: they are stories which have the spice of truth. The husband presently exclaimed: "Ah, here is a crime which promises to be deeply interesting—the 'Mystery of Rue Poliveau.' It is not yet known whether or no it is an assassination." Then he read all the particulars of the crime which the newspaper gave. Day after day they read the newspaper. They took the deepest interest in the crime. One morning the wife came down stairs later than usual. She saw her husband outstretched in his armchair, motionless, pale as death. The newspaper was at his feet, open, crumpled. She ran, put her arms round her husband. "Good heavens," she exclaimed; "what is the matter?" He trembled convulsively spread out his hands before him as if to repel some horrid phantom, and gasped: "Don't, don't read the newspaper. I beg of you." She did read; and having read she fell on her knees, and convulsively clasping her brow, which seemed as if 'twould split, she screamed: "Oh God, oh God, we have lived too long!" Father and mother had read the secret of the "Mystery of Rue Poliveau." The assassin was their own son, their only child!

THE DUEL.

A Story of its Far Reaching Effects on two Virginia Families.

[From Lippincott's Magazine.]

* * In 1815, Armistead T. Mason, of Loudon county, Va., entered the Senate of the United States—young, handsome, gifted, wealthy, with all his family prestige about him. He was also quick to anger and rather overbearing. When in the Senate I believe he was the youngest member of that body. His father had been a United States Senator before him, and was a nephew of the illustrious George Mason just mentioned.

The McCartys were related, remotely in blood and closely by marriage, to the Masons, the sister of this Armistead T. Mason having married William McCarty, afterward a member of the House of Representatives. In 1819, when Mason had been about four years in the Senate, and when he was not much over 30 years old, there arose between him and John M. McCarty, the brother of William, some difficulty of a political nature, which becomes more and more embittered by the influence of injudicious friends, until the usual result of such "difficulties" in those days was reached.

Mason had a young and devoted wife, with one child, a pretty little boy but a few months old. Their home was called Selma, in the county of Loudon. John M. McCarty was a brilliant young lawyer of the same county, and he was soon to be married to the lovely Lucinda Lee. When about to start for the "field of honor" Mason persuaded his unsuspecting wife to go on a visit to his mother, who lived at the old Mason homestead, Raspberry Plain, a few miles distant. All were in total ignorance of his intentions. He left with his physician a letter directed to my mother, asking her, in case of his death, to go to his wife and comfort her.

They fought at Bladensburg. Mason fell at the first fire, and never spoke again. The old physician and my mother hastened to his young widow and darling boy, and had the hard task of telling first the dreadful news, and transforming a world which held nothing but beauty and happiness for them into a dreary desert, scarce better than the grave. Weeks passed, so overwhelming was her grief, before it became certain that she would regain her senses. Scarcely less heart-rending was the sorrow that bowed down the dead Senator's fond mother.

In the meantime McCarty had written to Miss Lee, relating what he had done, giving her a week for reflection, and asking her to tell him at the end of that time whether she could marry him after what had happened. She related to me, long afterward, the agony of that week—how she knelt in despair at her mother's feet and asked her to decide, how the old lady could only advise her to follow her own heart; how at last she sent a note to her lover inviting him to call. Their meeting she did not describe, but it was said that, sitting at the instrument as he entered, she sang the words—

"Come rest in this bosom, my own stricken dear;
Though the herd has flown from thee, thy home is still here.
I know not, I ask not, if guile's in that heart;
I but know that I love thee, whatever thou art."

After their marriage they settled in Leesburg, near Selma.

The young widow of Mason at length asked to go back to Selma, the scene of her short wedded life. Not anticipating what was to follow, her attendants carried her into the wide hall. There, raising her eyes, they fell upon the hat and coat, hanging just as he had left them, which her husband had on when she saw him last. She covered her face, and with a shriek begged to be taken to the rear rooms of the house. There she remained. For twenty years she did not enter the front part of the building. The rooms there, opening from the dreaded hall, were kept in perfect order and guests occupied them as usual. But on the day when her boy—the lisping infant when his father fell—became 21 years of age, she invited all his blood relations to dinner. I was one of the number. We were all sitting in the library, toward the rear of the house, when the door was thrown open and the gray old butler bowed his announcement. Without any intimation of breaking the habit of twenty years, Mrs. Mason promptly arose—a frail, fair woman of 40—and, taking the arm of her son, walked directly into the front hall and thence to the dining-room, as of old. Our surprise was great, but no word indicating that this was unusual escaped her or any of the party. The spell was broken, and she shunned the hall no more.

From the date of the duel, even on her deathbed, she never mentioned the name of her dead husband. Her boy grew up with the knowledge and feeling that an unspeakable shadow rested on the house, concerning which, however heavily it might press upon their souls, he must forbear to question even other. I was the first to tell him after he had reached manhood all he wished to know concerning his father's death.

This son, Stevens Mason, was a true hearted young man, with but little knowledge of the world. With a private tutor, with servants to anticipate every wish, with a stricken mother to idolize him, he missed till too late certain necessary lessons in life which these could never give him. He could not refuse to endorse a note for a friend, and his mother could not refuse to join him in whatever he put his name to. For one moment the shadows on his pathway seemed to lift, but only to settle more heavily about his way. He married a young lady who seemed worthy of him, who was a belle and a beauty. He brought her to Selma, where, as they fondly hoped, brightness and happiness were to reign once more. But his mother, while outwardly fulfilling every obligation, did not receive her as a mother should, greeting her with but a formal offering of the hand instead of the expected embrace and kiss of welcome as she crossed the threshold. It was doubtless because her shattered life had made her own affection for him too selfish, and she did not wish him to marry any one. Following closely the first shock of disappointment to her young heart came a sudden fever, and in three months from her arrival poor Stevens laid his bride beside his murdered father.

Their fine estate, with all that pertained to it, already melting from their hand, was soon possessed by strangers. Mrs. Mason did not long survive the loss of Selma. Although a wife had never loved her husband better, yet she not only refused to speak his name from the day of the duel, but requested that her own remains should not be buried at Leesburg, and that no mark should be placed above her grave wherever it might be. She lies in the Congressional Cemetery at Washington, with only the earth and grass above her. Then came the war with Mexico. Her son for a little time had the opportunity to forget his troubles under military excitement. He was mortally wounded by a cannon shot—I think it was at Monterey—and died, a captain of rifles, in the arms of his lieutenant, one of the Rhetts of South Corolina. It was an impressive day in London when the body of young Mason was received from Mexico and laid in the shade of the old church beside his father and his bride. All the people assembled and made a public funeral for him. One of the arrangements was that only the blood relations should pass within a certain railing close about the family graves, and I well remember that although a goodly company had followed him to dinner when he was twenty-one, where the same relationship was exacted, and although he was but twenty-seven at his death, yet only three were there—two besides myself—to enter the narrow inclosure. So family and fortune passed away.

But not even here ended the effect of that pistol shot at Bladensburg. McCarty, the other principal in the duel, also had an only son, very promising, in whom he took great pride. Though living but a few miles apart, the two families never renewed their acquaintance or spoke to each other. There was a mutual avoidance—nothing more. Young McCarty was a frequent sportsman, but in all his gunning was never known to set his foot on any part of the Mason estate, whatever the luck it might promise. One fatal day, however, in following the flight of game he mounted a fence dividing the Mason property from another's. Attempting to load in this position—his attention diverted, no doubt, by the movements of the birds or the dogs—he let slip his gun, which exploded and sent the ramrod through his head. He fell on the Mason side, which he had avoided all his life—upon the ground which he was to press only in death. And, to make the dramatic situation complete, Stevens Mason at that moment came riding by, and the dying youth was carried to Raspberry Plain, the blighted homestead of the Masons, the birthplace of the father's victim, and laid dead in the hall.

This was almost a death-blow to the parents of young McCarty. His bereaved father, the slayer of Senator Mason, became erratic, and for much of the time a wanderer. He would leave his home without a word and be gone for years, his own wife not knowing where, and then would as suddenly reappear, unkempt and haggard, with hair long on his shoulders, and beard descending to his waist.

After all this the old Mason house at Raspberry Plain stood shut up and empty for years. In due time, of course, it became "haunted," and, as might have been expected, a pistol shot was sometimes heard there at night by veracious passers-by. But at length it passed into careful though stranger hands, and is now—with Selma also—once more the scene of prosperity and happiness.

The Taking of the Bastille.

At the Bastille from 10 o'clock in the morning to 5 in the evening, men fire at walls 40 feet in height, 30 feet thick, and it is only by chance that they hit one of the inmates. They are treated like children whom it is wished to hurt as little as possible; at the first demand the Governor has his guns drawn back from their embrasures, he makes the garrison swear that they will not fire if not attacked, invites the first deputation to breakfast, permits the messenger from the Hotel de Ville to go over the whole fortress, bears several discharges without replying, lets the first bridge be carried without firing a shot. If he does finally fire it is at the last extremity in defense of the second bridge, and after having warned his assailants that he was about to do so. In a word his long suffering and patience are excessive, agreeably to the humanitarianism of the time. As for the assailants, they are maddened by the novel sensation of attack and resistance, by the smell of powder and the excitement of fight; all they can do is to dash themselves against the solid mass of stone, and their expedients are on a level with their tactics. A brewer takes it into his head to set fire to this block of masonry by pumping on it a mixture of phosphorus and turpentine. A young carpenter, who has archæological notions, proposes to construct a catapult. Some believe themselves to have got possession of the Governor's daughter, and are about to burn her by way of obliging her father to yield Others set fire to an outstanding building full of straw, and thus obstruct their own way. "The Bastille was not taken by main force," said the brave Elie, one of the assailants; "it rendered itself up even before it was attacked," it capitulated on the promise that no one should be injured. The garrison only to well secured, had no longer the heart to fire in safety on living bodies, and on the other hand it was disconcerted by the sight of the immense crowd. Only eight or nine hundred men were attacking it, the most part of them workmen or shopkeepers of the district, tailors, smiths, mercers, vintners, with an admixture of Gardes Franciases. But the place de la Bastille and all the surrounding streets were thronged with the curious who came to look on at the spectacle; among them says an eye-witness, "a number of well dressed and fashionable women who had left their carriages at a little distance." From the top of their parapets, it seemed to the 120 composing the garrison as though the whole of Paris was marching against them. Thus it is they themselves let down the drawbridge and introduced the enemy. All alike have lost their heads, besieged as well as besiegers, but the last most completely, because they are intoxicated by victory. As soon as they enter they begin by breaking everything, and the latest comers fire at random on the first: "everyone fires without taking notice where or on whom the fire tells." The becoming suddenly omnipotent and having license to kill is too strong a potion for human nature—vertigo follows, men see red, and their delrium ends in ferocity.—*Henri Taine, in Contemporary Review*

WHATEVER tends to keep the blood pure surely tends to prolong life. Dr. Bull's Blood Mixture by its specific action upon the blood keeps it always in a condition of purity.

APPLE-BLOSSOMS.

The orchard grass is sunshine barred,
And starry white upon the sward
The pretty daisies lie;
I rest beneath a mossy tree,
And through its waving branches see
The sapphire of the sky.

I feel the balmy breeze of May
Soft blowing down the grassy way,
And in the boughs above
The little birds break into song,
And praise in thrilling strains and strong,
Spring's halcyon days of love.

The apple-blossoms fall around,
And fleck the daisy-checkered ground
As breezes softly blow;
I stretch a lazy hand aloft,
And grasp a cluster silken soft,
Like rosy-tinted snow.

I look at every tender leaf,
And marvel why a life so brief
To such sweet things is given;
Why not for them a longer space
To blossom gayly in their place;
Beneath the Summer heaven?

Why not for them a longer time
To feel the sun at morning prime,
To see the moon at night?
To quiver by soft breezes stirred;
To listen when God's morning-bird
Sings heavenward his delight.

Ah me, my heart! it must be so,
The blossom drops that fruit may grow,
The sweetness of the flower
Dies early on the vernal breeze,
That Autumn time may bless the trees
With gold and crimson dower.

Ah me, my heart! so must thou see
The flowery hopes that gladden thee
In this thy morning prime,
Fade in the fair place where they grow,
Drop round thee swiftly like the snow
Of apple-blossom time.

But if they leave thee good and true,
And pure as when they blossomed new,
Then gladly let them go:
Where now the sad fairy blossoms be,
In God's good time thine eye shall see
Thy life's fair harvest glow!

— *All the Year Round.*

FARM AND GARDEN.

WHOLE FODDER FOR COWS.—A series of experiments has been instituted and carried out by a Mecklenburg agricultural society, with a view of determining whether it is better to give cows their fodder in its natural condition, as to length, or in short pieces, as when it has passed through a hay cutter. The general results arrived at are thus summarized. First: Whole fodder is to be preferred because of the saving it effects without detriment to the yield of milk, or weight, or general health of the animals. Second: This saving is due to the whole fodder being better chewed and re-chewed and mixed with saliva, whereby it is turned to better account. A distinguished veterinary surgeon has shown that when cut up fine, a considerable proportion of the fodder passes at once into the second stomach and so is not re-chewed, and is consequently only partially utilized. Third: The decrease in the amount eaten at first, observed when whole fodder is used, is explained by the greater demands that this makes upon the masticatory apparatus. This is especially noticeable in the older cows. Learning, or the acquiring of new habits of any sort, becomes more difficult as years advance, and learning to chew is no exception to the rule. Hence it is advisable to begin feeding whole fodder while the cows are young. Fourth: The greater slimness of the belly when whole fodder is given is explained by the more complete disintegration such food undergoes; none of the stems pass intact, and consequently more or less hollow into the stomach to distend it and put it on the stretch. Fifth: The increased desire to drink is due to the increased employment of the saliva. Sixth: The general improvement in health and condition under this form of feeding is due to its being more agreeable to nature.

EARLY CUT HAY—An excellent farmer remarks: "If I were a large buyer of hay, I would endeavor to secure a better article than is now the rule. Nice, sweet, bright and fragrant hay is an exceptionable article, when it should be the rule, as might be if the great mass of farmers were not so inveterately wedded to old habits. One argument with them is the grass cut in blossom is more difficult to cure at a later period. Properly considered, this is no argument at all. As well might a hired man urge that it is more agreeable to begin a day's work in the winter at 9 o'clock than 7. Hay should be made at that period of time when it is worth the most for stock feeding—not when a farmer has 'nothing else to do, and can't sleep.' But if such hay costs him more than that which turns to woody rubbish before it is cut, let him charge more, of course, and no buyer whose judgment is worth a cent will object."

THE VALUE OF HEN MANURE.—If all the droppings from the roosts by hens be carefully saved in barrels, and every spring and fall this manure be composted with any good soil or muck from swamps, and kept a few months, its value is equal to Peruvian guano, and may, I think, be estimated at fifty cents per fowl per annum. From fifty hens I save about ten barrels of the pure hen guano during the year. What I save from November to April, I compost in the spring with the soil. First, I spread in a circle soil to the depth of three or four inches, then I spread hen manure about an inch deep; then I spread another layer of soil, and then a layer of manure, till the heap is completed, using about four times the bulk of soil that I do of manure, the last layer being soil. The top of this compost heap I make flat, to catch the rains, then I cover it with any refuse hay or straw, then place some sticks of wood or boards against the covering to keep it in place, and in two or three months it is ready for use, having become thoroughly incorporated with the soil, but as the season for planting is then past mostly, I leave the heap till the next, when I use it with what I compost in November. Perhaps it would be better to make a compost in March, where the climate will admit, and use the manure for crops planted the last of May or early in June; but I can discover no loss by keeping it till the next season. A gill of this compost in a hill of corn will be equal in effect to a half shovelful of stable manure.—*Woodbury News.*

NUTRITION IN FRUIT.—R. F. Kedzie, of Lansing, Mich., furnishes some facts and deductions from analysis, showing the relative nutritive value of fruit as compared with other foods. Taking the average of the more common large and small fruits, they contain from four-fifths to nine-tenths water. They do not rank high for repairing and building up the human body. An egg weighing a little over an ounce and a half, and containing 77 grains of albuminous matter, is equivalent in nutritive value to 17 ounces of heart cherries, 22 ounces of grapes, 30 oz. of strawberries, 40 oz. of apples and 4 pounds of pears. Heart cherries contain only three-fourths water and have nearly double the nutritive value of strawberries, which have more than nine-tenths water. These, we may remark, are the result of analysis; but in actual use the case may be different, as some foods are more readily assimilated than others, and those which contain little nutriment in themselves may strongly promote the digestion of other substances. In one respect, fruit possesses a power of preventing disease, when regularly eaten, which gives it great value. Residents of newly settled portions of the country, when they can have a regular supply of well ripened fruit, are rarely attacked with malarial diseases which so often prevail in those regions.

BROOM CORN—The seed of broom corn, which has hitherto been considered useless except for planting and an inferior article of food for cattle, has been discovered to be valuable as a breadstuff. It was first used as a substitute for wheat in 1870 and 1871, but like many other good things, was lost sight of, and its manufacture was never carried to success, and never became even partially known until about three years ago. The yield of flour is about one-half in place of two-thirds from wheat. The bran is also as valuable as wheat bran, as food for animals. The flour cannot be told from wheat flour, and the bread, cake, etc., is delicate, inviting and delicious, and easily digested. The yield of broom corn seed is also enormous, a single spear often producing a pint of seed, and the yield has reached 500 bushels to the acre, while it is safe to estimate the average at 100 bushels.

USE OF TAR WATER.—For the last five years I have not lost a cucumber or melon vine or cabbage plant. Get a barrel with a few gallons of tar in it; pour water on the tar; always have it ready when needed, and when the bugs appear give them a liberal drink of the tar water from a garden sprinkler, or otherwise, and if the rain washes off and they return, repeat the dose. It will also destroy the Colorado potato beetle, and frighten the old long potato bug worse than a threshing with a brush. Five years ago this summer both kinds appeared on my late potatoes, and I watered with the tar water. The next day all Colorados that had not been well protected from the sprinkling, were dead, and the others, though their name was legion, were all gone, and I have never seen one of them on the farm since. I am aware that many will look with indifference because it is so cheap and simple a remedy, such should always suffer both by their own and their neighbors' bugs, as they frequently do.—*Chicago Tribune.*

THE CURRANT WORM.—The Boston *Journal of Chemistry* says: "We are informed by Dr. E. Worchester, of Waltham, that the currant worm, so destructive to this favorite fruit, may be almost immediately destroyed by the use of carbonate of lime. The doctor tried the powder in many instances, during the past summer, and found that while it was full as effective as hellebore, it was less disagreeable, less costly, and perfectly safe. The method of using it is to sprinkle it over the bushes as soon as the worm makes its appearance, bringing it well in contact with the leaves, and the insect is destroyed. It will need but two or three applications and the work is done. In this way, for a few cents, large quantities of currant bushes may be saved and the fruit allowed to mature."

FARM NOTES.

With the exception of his rice fields, the Chinese does not manure the field but the plant.

Milk from cows pastured upon poor and overstocked land will be poor in quality, as well as reduced in quantity.

A pair of London grocers were lately arrested under the Adulteration of Food Act, fined $55 each, for selling as butter oleomargarine—"animal fat manipulated."

It is found that the grasshoppers, which were regarded as such pests in many parts of the West, have greatly enriched the soil where they have perished in such immense numbers.

Word comes from the cornfields of Central Massachusetts, that the image of the tramp is no longer an effective scarecrow. It is superseded by a counterfeit of the girl of the period with "banged" hair.

Professor Lawes makes, in a letter to *Moore's Rural*, the striking statement that the "destruction of weeds and more careful cultivation would be quite as efficacious in increasing the produce of the State of New York crops as the employment of artificial manures."

Mr. E. S. Carman says that the persons who will try the experiment, as he has, of planting peas four, six and eight inches deep, will become satisfied that those do best which are down five to seven inches. They are less liable to mildew.

The excrement of animals, as birds, dogs, swine, poultry and pigeons, that eat food of a nature and preparation similar to that of man, is of much better quality, as a manure, than that of those animals, as cows and horses, that are fed with grass and uncooked food.

The French government, realizing that national and individual prosperity are dependent upon the development of agriculture, have introduced a bill in the Senate making it obligatory to teach the elements of agriculture and horticulture in the 30,000 primary schools of the nation.

A correspondent of the *American Farmer* says: Burdocks can be killed at any age, no matter how young or old. Cut them off below where the leaf stalk leaves the root, and they will never sprout again. I got the information from an old Tennesseean, twenty-five or thirty years since, and have never known it to fail, if cut low enough.

The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, who "does not lose 1 per cent of the hundreds of evergreens he annually moves," tells *The Gardener's Monthly* that he "has as leaf transplant in July as in May, in November as in June," and he adds that "mulching Summer and Winter is supreme safety for ornamental trees and for fruit trees."

A correspondent of *The Bee Keeper's Magazine* states—as the result of partial experience and some estimation—that thrifty mignonette, properly watered, will give eight weeks of forage; that it yields honey all day, "more abundantly in the middle of the day;" that an acre is sufficient for twenty colonies, at a profit of $137, and that the product is of "delicious flavor."

A correspondent of the N. Y. *Tribune*, observing that his potato plants (just above ground) were slightly eaten by the Colorado beetle, and on some leaves a few eggs deposited, took a stick and found a male and female in nearly every hill, just under the surface and close to the shoot; the female was in all cases full of eggs. A hundred hills can be gone over in half an hour, and in this way hundreds of bugs can be destroyed which in a week or two will have deposited their eggs.

Shibboleth of a Dying Party.

[Cincinnati Enquirer.]

Whatever be true as to the policy of this Potter inquiry, and no matter what it develops, or whom it converts or converts not, the Republican howl about it is plainly empty, tricky, cowardly. It is the shibboleth of a dying party.

SUMMER IN FLORIDA.

The Beauties and Grandeur of the St. John's River.

Jacksonville as a Winter Resort for Northern Invalids.

The House Committee and its Florida Findings.

[Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Post.]

JACKSONVILLE, June 8, 1878.—Jacksonville was named after "Old Hickory Jackson," and is situated twenty-five miles to the eastward from the mouth of St. John's river. The temperature on twenty-seven years observation is for spring 70°; for summer 81°; autumn 70° 35'; winter 56° 33'. Previous to the war it was comparatively an insignificant town. It now numbers between twelve and fifteen thousand, increased largely during the winter. It bears all the signs of a city, prospering on the legitimate basis of an admirable commercial location, and of an interesting body of citizens, offering to the northern visitor a pleasant surprise, which, coming after the railway journey through pines, is almost like a romantic adventure after a long stretch of quiet life. The train comes to a stop on the wharf; as one steps from the car he hears a pleasant splash of the lily pads underneath the platform, and lifting the eyes to this surgestion of waters perceives the great placid expanse of

THE ST. JOHN'S RIVER,

stretching far away to the south and east. As it is one of the many attractions to this place, if not the one that affords the most pleasure to all who live here or come to visit, I cannot forego enlarging somewhat on its history and peculiarities. "That I may enter," says the spirit of Deabani, the dead sage, crying from the Assyrian hell toward heaven, "the place of seers, *the place of abundant waters fed from eternal springs.*" That is a true St. John's river sensation of "abundant waters fed by eternal springs." Below Palatki—that is for seventy-five miles above Jacksonville—it reaches a breadth of six miles, and is never less than one in width, while above the wide lakes continue for a long distance. The Indians indeed called it the Walaka—"Chain of Lakes." When the Frenchmen came they called it the "River May," and Menendez's Spaniards called it the "San Matso River." It teems with interesting historical lore and beauty. During the gay season of winter daily excursions are made on it by visitors to the many beautiful places on its shores.

"THE FOUNTAIN OF YOUTH."

In 1512 Ponce de Leon, a Caballero, who had been a comrade of Columbus, set forth from Porto Rico to find a certain island called Bemini, where was said to be a "Fountain of Youth." He failed to discern it, afterwards sailed northward and made land where now stands the oldest settlement in the United States, St. Augustine. He returned home after two months' worry with the savages. The net result of the expedition was a multitude of jokes which they of Spain cracked on the old searcher after the "Fountain of Youth!" Then followed a host of other adventurers, too numerous to mention. For some three hundred years the history of Florida is but a torrent of blood, disappointment and death. It is a delusion to suppose that the whole earth in Florida is simply one tangle of tube roses and japonicos, as the guide books fable. Ponce de Leon named it "Pascua Florida" (the Spanish name for Palm Sunday), because he landed on its shores on that day. Nevertheless its trees, shrubbery and floral display at all seasons, are marvelously beautiful enough to turn the head of a botanist and ardent lover of nature. The Live Oak, with its thick evergreen foliage, is the great shade tree of the South. There is a large one standing at the corner of the street opposite my room window, draped in moss, and stands out a perfect picture of grace and elegance. The symmetrical beauty of the yellow pines attract one's attention in coming through the Carolinas and Georgia, as they whiz around on the rapidly moving panorama. A singular phenomenon is taking place all along the belt of pines, thousands of miles in extent, in the Southern States. It does not seem to produce itself except under rare conditions. When the forests of it are cut away for timber, there springs up in its place, not a forest of pines, but young oaks. This circumstance has baffled the scientific knowledge of our time, so far as known. Whence come the acorns from whence these "black jacks" spring up? There is not an old oak within miles. Its effect has been to revolutionize the appearance and incidentally the pursuits of the country in which it is taking place.

SOMETHING OF JACKSONVILLE.

Jacksonville is one of the gateways of the State, and will doubtless advance and improve in proportion to the advantages that can be derived by the enterprising Yankee. This section of Florida is becoming more popular every year as a place of resort in winter for pleasure seekers and invalids, and deservedly so, for the climate at that season particularly is delightful and healthy, and even at this season the refreshing breezes from the ocean and gulf morning and evening, with a boat ride on a moonlight night, such as we are now having, is something enjoyable. Yet the appearance of the town in the neighborhood of closed hotels and private residences reminds one of "Sweet Auburn, loveliest village of the plain." The hotel accommodations during the season must be superb. The Grand National, St. James and Carlton House are the principal ones. In walking through the spacious halls and rooms of the latter to see its arrangement, I could realize vividly the lines of the poet, "I feel like one who treads alone some banquet hall deserted." The Metrocolitan Hotel is the only one of importance now open, and is well kept and charges moderate. Mr. Edwards, the proprietor, and his assistants, are the most kind and obliging of people, and understand how to run a hotel. The Carlton House was built in 1876, of pressed brick, nearly 200 feet front, four stories high, stands on the corner of Bay and Market streets, the river within three hundred feet, making it one of the most desirable localities in the city. The spacious verandas, stretching its entire length and side, are great additions to its comfort and attractions.

THE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE

investigating the election frauds in Florida in 1876 are now holding their sessions in its office. They were very fortunate in securing it at this season, for it is the coolest place in town; with doors and windows open, the breeze plays through, fanning the fevered brows of the patriots (!) who fought, bled and accepted filthy lucre for their country in the interest of his Fraudulency in this neck of woods, Baker county in particular. From what I could learn the result of this investigation will be to establish beyond doubt the facts that the Electoral vote of Florida rightfully belonged to Tilden. A word as to the personnel of the committee: The Chairman, Hon. Eppa Hunton of Virginia, was a Brigadier General in the Confederate service, and won for himself well deserved fame as a brave leader and judicious commander; is a lawyer by profession, and one of the ablest in his State. Hon. W. S. Springer represents Lincoln's district in Illinois, from which he was re-elected to Congress by a large Democratic majority, and is one of the acknowledged leaders in the House, thoroughly posted in parliamentary and common law, and will, no doubt, before many years be returned to the Senate of the United States. Hon. Frank Hiscock, the Republican member of the committee, stands high at home and abroad in his profession as a lawyer; is a man of marked ability, urbane and gentle in his manners to all. His party could not have been better represented on this committee, or any other.

STREET SCENES.

The contrast between the quiet, sandy street here in front of the hotel and the noisy stone one in front of your office, as well as the quality and quantity of teams and pedestrians that pass to and fro on either, is marked. The proverbial ox team and small mule carts comprise the principal cavalcade here. The better class of business houses are two-story brick, interspersed with shops of various styles of architecture, the latter particularly constructed with open fronts to suit the climate. Some of these contain interesting curiosities, such as alligators' teeth made into whistles, plumes of herons, curlews' feathers, angel-fish, rare specimens of coral, mangrave and orange walking canes, altogether forming quite an important feature in the commercial prosperity of this and other places in the State.

A BOAT CLUB HOUSE.

Through the courtesy of Peter Jones, Esq., ex-Mayor of Jacksonville, I was yesterday shown through and over the palatial Florida Boat Club House, nearly opposite the Carlton It is built on piles and extends out into the river, is some eighty by fifty feet, two stories high, with promenade on top. The second story is used for a reading and assembly room for ladies and gentlemen, with retiring rooms for both. Files of the principal papers in the country are on the tables, gas chandeliers hang from the ceiling, and the whole furnished in exquisite taste. During the season balls and parties are given here. The clean cedar floors and walls, displaying the natural beauty of the native woods, could not be surpassed. A more delightful resort could not be imagined. Mr. Jones is the owner of the boat-yard attached.

I hope to pay a brief visit to St. Augustine, the most interesting *antique* in the United States. It is reached by excursion steamer and rail, only ten miles of the latter. C. B. B.

FRENCH MORALITY.

Revival of Turning Boxes at Foundling Hospitals.

French political economy, judging by results, is on a much sounder basis than French social economy. The French Chambers will shortly be asked to consider a philanthropic scheme for the revival of turning boxes at the foundling hospitals. A turning box is a movable receptacle into which the mother, ashamed or unable to keep her infant, abandons it and no questions are asked. She rings a bell, the box revolves, and the ceremony of surrender and adoption is completed. These contrivances were in use in French towns until about twenty years ago, when they were abolished on moral grounds. But morality has gained nothing and other interests have lost. The prevalence of infanticide is so startling that there must be some way for poor or heartless mothers to dispose of their children safely and alive, or the Seine and the sewers will show the alternative. The deaths every year in France exceed the births, even in time of peace, whereas economists agree that in a healthy nation the population should double itself once in sixty years. A well-known French physician found in his own district of Nogent that the legitimate children of the inhabitants were dying off at the rate of 22 per 100; the nurselings sent into the country at the rate of 35 per cent., and the foundlings at the rate of 42 per cent. In some other districts the rate was still larger, while the Siecle reported from official returns that the average mortality among infants under a year old in 5,000 communes was 51 per cent. It would indeed seem as if such revelations called for prompt and decided legislative action.

Ladies in Highland Kilts.

[London Correspondence of the Boston Times.]

Of course, my readers know that fancy-dress balls have become a popular institution in England now, and that women of all ages have been clamoring for invitations to these gatherings. The concoction of the fancy dress has become a welcome phase of excitement in many homes; but the last craze in the matter of fancy-dress costume has brought about many hot words and quarrels in hitherto peaceful households. The most fashionable covering—I can hardly say dress—that a lady can now wear on these occasions is that patronized by the Highlanders. The Highland kilt has been worn with great success, I am told, by several ladies of distinction. One of these ladies appealed to a friend whether he thought it wrong to put on the Highland costume, and the friend answered that the importance was not in what she put on, but in what she took off. I cannot and will not believe that such a bold and daring form of fancy dress would ever become popular among good and modest girls; but that it should have found favor in certain sections of even aristocratic society does not seem surprising after the recent revelations of feminine frivolity in high places.

The Art of Prolonging Life.

People generally desire long life and good health. Sickness and premature death are always due to violations of the laws that govern our physical being, and of which the masses are ignorant. If men knew better they would *do* better; but how can they avoid an evil that they know not of? While efforts are made through the public schools to give each child a so called English education, yet the children are permitted to grow up and enter upon the responsible duties of active life, profoundly ignorant of the structure of their own bodies, and the physical being upon which their health and lives depend. They are sent to school and crammed with arithmetic, grammar and geography, by teachers who, in many instances, have never studied physiology and hygiene. They are taught to locate the mountains and trace the rivers of foreign countries, but are never taught to locate vital organs and glands of their own bodies, or trace the veins, arteries and nerves, in their various ramifications. They are instructed in the flows of the tides, and the course of ocean currents, and the philosophy of winds and storms; but they have no correct conception of the relative effects upon their health by breathing pure or impure air, nor has their attention ever been called to the importance of keeping their bodies clean and healthy by regular bathing. The criminality of such neglect in teaching becomes apparent when we consider that the masses, ignorantly violating the laws of health, bring upon themselves sickness, suffering, and death, that might otherwise be avoided. In this condition of things we welcome into being any work that is calculated to impart to the masses a knowledge of the structure of their own bodies, the laws of health, and the importance of observing those laws. We find Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser to be just such a work. It is physiological and pathological, and the major part of it should be converted into a text-book for the use of common schools. Its careful study will enable the healthy to preserve their health, and the sickly to regain health. Every parent should read it, and as their children become of proper age instruct them in the all-important truths it contains. Were this done, much suffering and premature death would be prevented, and many a youth saved from a life of shame and licentiousness. The book contains nearly one thousand pages, is profusely illustrated with colored plates and wood-engravings, and can be had by addressing R. V. Pierce, M. D., World's Dispensary and Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y. Price, post-paid, $1.50.—*United Brethren Aid Journal.*

Weekly Post.

JAS P. BARR.....WM. SCHOYER.
JOS. S. LARE.....E. A. MYERS.

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

OFFICE--POST BUILDING, 145 WOOD STERET.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, June 22, 1878.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

GOVERNOR,
ANDREW H. DILL, of Union county.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
JOHN FERTIG, of Crawford county

SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS,
J. SIMPSON AFRICA, of Huntingdon.

SUPREME JUDGE,
HENRY P. ROSS, of Montgomery county.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

TWENTY-SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,
J. K. P. DUFF, Pittsburgh, South Side.

TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,
CHAS. F. McKENNA, Allegheny City.

THIRD LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT,
JOHN O'NEILL, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh.

SIXTH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT,
HERMAN HANIEL, Snowden township,
THOMPSON F. McCABE, Scott township.

SHERIFF,
H. B. LONG, Allegheny City.

TREASURER,
N. J. BIGLEY, South Versailles township.

CONTROLLER,
JOSEPH H. IRWIN, Allegheny City.

CLERK OF THE COURTS,
ROBT. W. LYON, Pittsburgh.

RECORDER,
C. L. STRAUB, Pittsburgh.

REGISTER,
JAMES McLAIN, Pittsburgh.

COMMISSIONERS,
WILLIAM McGEE, Ohio township,
JOSEPH STOKELY, Pittsburgh.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
J. MURRAY CARPENTER, Plum township.

GRANT AND SOME OTHER PEOPLE

The correspondent of the *World* in Paris, recently had interviews with General GRANT, VICTOR HUGO, JULES SIMON, late Prime Minister, GIRARDIN, the celebrated journalist, and LOUIS BLANC, a Socialist Republican, and gathered their views on the labor troubles in the United States and "the revolutionary agitation supposed to be at the root of them." VICTOR HUGO was most solicitous the people and the authorities should "not lose their heads, but be moderate in dealing with the authors of this national scare." "Any despot," he said, "can persecute, fine and imprison in the name of order; only a great and wise government can temper its force of repression with pity and toleration." This, from M. HUGO, may be read as a rebuke by the large class of well to-do and scholarly Americans who fastidiously hold themselves aloof from politics:

> There is no dangor in a Democracy officered by the elite of the nation, but there is every danger when the best men in the country do not strive to take their proper place in the direction of affairs. The strength of the present republic in France lies in the fact that all the most considerable persons in our society are Republicans. I do not mean the mere men of rank or money. I mean the best blood of France in the best sense: say, if you like, the best brain. That is the true guarantee for moderation, the only one.

JULES SIMON was much of the same opinion as the great author: He said:

> Keep cool. Be moderate in repression. Society may easily be too resolute in dealing with its unruly children who have their heads full of subversive schemes. I have lived to see that. Be as firm as you like, but do not fail to be mild. In France we are often tempted to forget this. Governments sometimes put down so energetically that they follow the thing suppressed to ruin. * * * The Americans are alarmed to hear of secret societies in their midst. I do not wonder at it; for such societies are, in their very principle, hostile to liberty. I would prohibit them, therefore, in the name of liberty. I would draw the line of toleration at publicity—openness, and would suffer no political organization to pass it. I do not, of course, refer to the mere business management of societies—only to their main objects. Where the objects and programme cannot be openly revealed there must be a public danger against which we are bound to guard. All other modes of combination should be free as air. Check the freedom of speech, writing and meeting, and you sit on the safety-valve—but one need not point this out to the people of the United States.

M. GIRARDIN thought America must expect the same troubles as Europe; is following precisely the same course of development as the older nations, and the social question is the next experience on her list. "But," said he, "don't repeat the follies of our half of the world," and then continued:

> Mind how you prosecute. "But the conspirators?" you say. Hum! well, you know everybody is not to be a conspirator who does not think as we do. Be as chary of touching them as the rest. You certainly will not stop their conspiring; you will only make them stronger. The law is absolute: Persecution—growth. You talk of drawing the line at publicity of proceedings; draw it nowhere. Wait for acts and then act in your turn.

LOUIS BLANC thought the present troubles in the United States "arose from the workingmen's despair of politics," but he had no sympathy with this feeling. "Let them stand by politics and politics will stand by them." Universal suffrage gives them the power.

—From all of this we conclude the French poets, statesmen and economists have no very clear conception of the character or extent of the labor movement, so-called, in this country, or of the immense conservative power which is the master here, once it is called to action. Turning from them to General GRANT, we have his opinions communicated to the *World* correspondent:

> General Grant thinks that there is no cause for very serious alarm—just because the vigilant inquietude of the public mind in the States is in itself a sufficient security against the danger of revolutionary, or, as most people prefer to put it, Communistic excesses. If the General could be guilty of an epigram he might say that you have no ground for uneasiness because you are very ill at ease, and this, in Hibernian fashion would be the expression of a profound truth. The American people, he says, have evidently opened their eyes in time to the proceedings of a knot of agitators in the Union who would like to make capital out of the present distress in trade—though they seem to be opposed to capital in every other form. These men will be looked after and they will be prevented from doing serious mischief. Their treachery to one another will tend to supply the defects of public watchfulness; they may be relied on not to keep their own secret if they have any motive of vanity or greed for divulging it. The General finds much comfort in the reflection that most of them are foreigners—they will be more easily traced on that account—and that the few Americans who have joined them are pure demagogues of no standing whatever in the country. Still he would by no means leave them to public contempt, *and he thinks that every State should pass a law making secret organization a felony*—under certain conditions which it would be easy to define.

This last suggestion is fully up to the GRANT level of statesmanship. He has evidently been taking lessons in Europe; and this we suppose will be a plank in his platform, when he comes home to run as the Law and Order candidate for President.

A SUGGESTION.

The nervous fears of an outbreak found a deeper root throughout the rural districts than we anticipated. Banks and business men flooded this city with letters anxiously inquiring as to the true condition of affairs, filled with apprehension as to an interruption in business. The effect was tenfold worse than the report that the title of HAYES was to be disputed. This escape from disturbance should not remit any vigilance on the part of our authorities, nor relieve our business community from advising with and sustaining the officials charged with responsibility of maintaining public order and preserving the peace. Certainly, in view of our experience, the most economical expenditure of taxes, from which the greatest return may be expected, is in the direction of an efficient police. Neither can a police be efficient without the drill of the military. It is all idle to talk of a thorough police, not taught to act and obey as the regular soldier, and we venture a word of advice to our present excellent Mayor, that he pay special attention to this matter at the earliest moment. We have large armories, and plenty of military men who would be glad to take his police in hand, in squads: as they could be spared from duty, and have them put in a condition of discipline equal to our best military companies, as is done in other cities. There is a value in this which we hope he will appreciate. We made some remarks the other day on the necessity for a temporary or emergency police, which we find approved by the press generally. In this the county authorities should join at once. The loss in case of riots falls upon the county at large, not the city separately. Why shall not the county appropriate, say twenty thousand dollars, and select and enroll two hundred and fifty able-bodied men, to be drilled once or twice a week by competent military officers, to be paid for only the days they drill. This would enable the Sheriff to have at hand an efficient *posse*, trained and far more effective than military, who should never be called upon to play policeman, and never called into service except in the direst necessity. This body, joined to the city police, would scatter any mob likely to arise in our city and prevent the loss of life or the destruction of a dollar's worth of property. We hope every man of business—our merchants and manufacturers—will give this attention, and if for a small amount of money, every apprehension of danger can be allayed, it would be the cheapest investment this community ever made.

ANOTHER RADICAL ROGUE.

The important report made to the House on Monday, by the Naval Committee, promises to lead to more important results in the prosecution and punishment of the management of the Navy Department under ex-Secretary ROBESON than the investigation and impeachment of ex-Secretary BELKNAP. While the latter only covered thousands that of the navy promises to cover millions of dollars of frauds upon the Treasury. It is perhaps sufficient to show that $3,000,000 worth of improper contracts, made in the last hours of ROBESON'S rule, have been set aside by his successor and thrown out by Congress, and there is good reason to believe that Congress will yet regret the payment of a million and a half added to one of the deficiency bills at this session, in the face of the protests of the Naval Committee.

The Naval Committee concludes its report with resolutions instructing the Attorney General to commence criminal proceedings against ROBESON for malfeasance in office. In presenting the resolutions, the Committee states that the evidence which it has obtained is for the most part taken from official reports and records of the department which are submitted to the House.

The following is a condensed statement of the more important facts in evidence before the Committee:

First—The committee find that since the close of the war of the rebellion over $400,000,000 in money have been expended for and on account of the naval service. Of this sum $182,000,000 have been expended during the administration of Secretary Robeson. It is also found that during his administration the proceeds of the sale of from $40,000,000 to $50,000,000 of public property, which should have been turned into the Treasury, have been expended in and for the Navy Department.

Second—Every protective and prohibitive enactment of law made for the security of public money and public property has been disregarded and violated, and, as a result, excessive prices have been paid for property, which has been bought without advertisement or competition. Vast amounts of public property have been disposed of in secret and improper ways and the proceeds applied to naval accounts instead of being turned into the Treasury. Great quantities of unnecessary supplies have been purchased, and the evidence of irregularity, extravagance and fraud at every step has been overwhelming.

MONTHS ago the House sent to the Senate a bill repealing JOHN SHERMAN'S resumption law. This was in accord with the almost universal demand of the people. After holding the bill in committee for a long time, the Senate the other day passed a substitute for it, saying nothing about the repeal of the resumption law, but providing as follows:

> *Be it enacted, etc*, That from and after passage, United States notes shall be receivable the same as coin in payment of 4 per centum bonds now authorized by law to be issued. On and after October 1, 1878, said notes shall be receivable for duties on imports.

This substitute was taken up in the House yesterday and an attempt made to concur in the Senate amendments under a suspension of the rules, but the motion did not get the necessary two-thirds vote and therefore failed. The vote stood 140 for concurrence and 105 against. According to the telegraphic report, this disposes of the bill for the session, as it cannot be reached in the regular order of business when a majority vote will pass it. It seems to us the House should have concurred. The Senate substitute is very good as far as it goes and there was no hope of passing a bill repealing the resumption law over the veto of Mr. HAYES.

ONE of BEN BUTLER'S tricks in reserve is to run as an independent candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, a position he has been anxious for any time the last twenty-five years, and long before he left the Democratic party. The Knights of Crispin, an influential labor organization in Massachusetts, last week secured Gen. BUTLER by telegraph to defend the Crispins indicted for engaging in the late strike in that State. Gen. BUTLER'S reply was: "My services as a lawyer are at the command of the workingmen of Massachusetts when their rights are on trial before the courts." Gen. BUTLER expects to get the support of the workingmen and the Greenbackers in that State, who are organizing in a very systematic manner, and are untiring in their efforts to establish clubs and make converts. BUTLER will be nominated for Governor at their convention in August, and it is believed he will not decline. A hot campaign is anticipated.

RECORDER QUAY has written to Washington, making an important demand, thus specified in the *Gazette* special:

> A letter received here from Col. Quay requests that political assessments upon Pennsylvania officials be stopped, as it has always been their preference to subscribe for the campaign fund of the State.

This being a CAMERON campaign, and the office holders being all Cameronians, the logic of the request is obvious. But with the $50,000 QUAY gets as his first year's pickings in the Recorder office, we don't see what the CAMERONS want with any more money, especially if to this is added the contributions of certain corporations opposed to the Free Pipe law and the Anti-discrimination bill. The CAMERONS propose that the present campaign shall be even more corrupt than that of 1872, and QUAY is the boy to manage the business.

BLAINE got in some "stalwart" talk against HAYES on Monday, while the Senate was considering an appropriation of $6,000 to pay the expenses of the Louisiana Commission, which had been advanced by the First National Bank of New York. BLAINE opposed it in a bristling speech, setting forth that the only work the Commission did was to overthrow the title of Governor PACKARD, which was equally as good as the title of President HAYES. MCDONALD of Indiana, asked him if he intended to assail the President's title, whereat BLAINE retorted: "No; I only mean to defend a title which rests on equal ground with his own." The appropriation to reimburse the bank was lost, and unless JOHN SHERMAN repays it out of his own pocket, it will be charged to the profit and loss account.

CONGRESSMAN POTTER achieved an important piece of legislation Tuesday in the passage of a bill by the House, providing for the judicial ascertainment of all claims against the United States. Under the bill Congress is not to consider, or allow, or authorize the payment of any private claim not payable under existing laws, until the same has been heard and reported to Congress by the Court of Claims. The bill also provides that all claims against the United States provided for in the act, not prosecuted within six years of its passage shall be barred by limitation. The bill passed the House by yeas, 165; nays, 74. We will now see who are troubled by the ghost of rebel claims.

THE Philadelphia *Sunday Press*, an independent journal, that has not heretofore manifested much sympathy with the Democracy, pays this tribute to Senator DILL.

> Andrew H. Dill holds a warm place in the affections of the people of Pennsylvania, and very deservedly. He has proven himself not only an able legislator, but an honest one, and is therefore entitled to the confidence so generously reposed in him. He will not abuse it. His prolonged legislative career is marked by nothing disreputable. No charge of corruptions of any kind has ever been preferred against him, for the excellent reason that he has never given even his most vindictive opponents a chance to impute wrong to his actions. Open and above board in all his dealings, whether with individuals or the public, he has completely disarmed criticism, and therefore stands before the people to-day the personification of the Jeffersonian idea of public officials—capable and honest.

THERE was a queer discussion of the labor question at "The Workingmen's Assembly" in Washington the other night. One member attributed the hard times to the improvements in machinery, and wanted "the patent laws burned and inventions destroyed." Another longed for the good old days of coaches and canals, and "wished all the railroads, telephones and other contrivances for taking bread from the mouths of the poor men consigned to the flames of eternal perdition." The same speaker quoted the Scriptures to prove that man should live by the sweat of his brow, and that machinery is an insult to religion.

EDITORIAL MENTION.

THE Democracy of Maine met in State Convention at Portland Tuesday and nominated ALONZO GARCELON for Governor. The platform is a good one around which all the Democrats can rally.

WOMEN clerks in the departments at Washington who receive but forty-five dollars a month are assessed seven dollars as their part of the contribution to the Republican campaign corruption fund. HAYES gives $5,000 out of his $50,000 to the corruption fund, and other high officials in proportion.

IN Indiana, two years ago, the Democrats polled 213,526 votes, and the Republicans 208,011 for the Presidential ticket. The State is so gerrymandered that we could elect but four of the thirteen members of the National House of Representatives, while the Republicans, though in a minority, elected nine. That is, it required 53,000 votes to elect a Democrat to Congress, and only 23,000 votes to send a Republican to Congress.

NEW YORKERS consumed during the year ending May 1 about six millions kegs of lager, or about 690,000,000 glasses. Yet their thirst is not quenched, and there will be more swallowed this year. Lager is a progressive institution, as it is not more than thirty years since it was introduced in this country. Gradually it is revolutionizing the drinking customs of the American people, and for the better.

THE Republicans should not abuse poor DENNIS, the author of their Florida fraud, for their standard bearer, Mr. HAYES, wrote to JOHN SHERMAN a very kind note about him, as follows:

> EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., April, 1877.—*To the Hon. John Sherman, Secretary of the Treasury*—Dear Sir: I am reliably assured that I. C. Dennis, of Florida, would make a capital special agent for the Treasury. *I specially desire that his claims* may have your favorable attention. Sincerely,
>
> R. B. HAYES.

And ANDERSON, too; did he not order him a consulate in "a warm climate—special case."

OUR GUY is getting along in his Congressional fight swimmingly. He and Gen. NEGLEY have selected two men in each election district to stand at the polls with his ticket to serve customers as they come along, and he feels just as certain of being elected to Congress as that he is a married man and belongs to church. When he is elected, we promise our influence to have him made Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means; nothing less than that can compensate our mental anxiety in seeing him properly presented to public favor. He may be a D. S. but he is not a D. F.

THE Senate Finance Committee was not pleased by the nominations made by Mr. HAYES of representatives to the International Silver Conference. They requested him to withdraw FENTON'S name, but Mr. HAYES declined. The committee therefore reported the nominations of FENTON, GROESBECK and WALKER to the Senate without recommendations, prefering not to assume the responsibility of rejecting the nominees, but rather to throw that responsibility upon the Senate itself, the Senate took the responsibily and yesterday rejected FENTON and confirmed GROESBECK and WALKER. Right.

OF the Silver Commission, Mr. GROESBECK is one of the foremost and strongest of the advocates of the reinstatement of silver. FRANCIS A. WALKER believes in the double standard, but wanted the Conference held first. Ex-Senator FENTON recognizes the existing facts, but he is a poor stick—only a managing politician—for such a duty. The Cincinnati *Commercial* urges that the duty of our Commissioners is as simple as possible, and they couldn't evade it if they would. It is to bring the States of the Latin Union to the adoption of our ratio between the precious metals and to make the coinage of lawful money in silver free.

JOHN SHERMAN'S bluff game, embodied in his letter demanding a chance to prove that thousands of Republicans were slaughtered in the Feliciana parishes, does not take with his own party. The thing looks too much like trying to dodge the main question, and many Republicans would prefer to see JOHN stand up and pay or play. The *Nation* takes that view and tells Mr. SHERMAN:

> What the public and the committee want to know of Mr. Sherman now is, whether he really wrote or did not write that Anderson letter, of which a copy was shown him, and what he was doing down in Louisiana during the count, and whether he encouraged anybody to "stand firm" in unlawful conduct. It is to these things he should direct his attention, and on these things he should be frank, bluff and categorical, and liberal with his witnesses.

AFTER several extensions of the session, Congress adjourned finally at five o'clock Thursday morning, and a cry of relief will in consequence go up from the country. The session last night, as might have been expected was characterized by much excitement consequent upon the rush of business and the hurry to get through at the time fixed for adjournment. A narrow escape was made from having a special session called on account of the Fishery Award bill, against which much opposition was shown, but it was finally adopted by having it attached to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, thus requiring only a majority vote. The country will now have a respite from Congressional proceedings.

REPRESENTATIVE CANNON of Illinois, in a speech in the House on the monetary question, after careful inquiry, states that the total amount of gold and silver in the world is as follows:

For use in the arts and coin—	
Gold	$ 5,800,000,000
Silver	5,600,000,000
Total	$11,400,000,000
About one-half of this is in coin—	
Gold	$ 2,900,000,000
Silver	1,000,000,000
In the East, mostly silver	2,100,000,000
Total gold and silver used as money	$ 5,700,000,000

In a letter cited by Mr. CANNON, the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics says the present stock of precious metals for use in the world (for coinage and the arts) has been estimated by trustworthy authorities at from $11,000,000,000 to $13,000,000,000, or say twelve billions of coin. Of this total the United States possesses about $500,000,000 of gold and silver, one-half thereof in money and the other half in plate, jewelry and the arts.

THE Bannock, or Snake Indians, who are reported to be committing acts of hostility in southeastern Idaho, are scarcely worthy the name of a tribe. There are numerous bands, from ten to fifty in number, wandering through the country, and subsisting upon roots, berries, and fish. It is estimated that not more than one hundred are fighting men, and they have but few horses, and are far inferior in every respect to the Nez Perces and the Sioux. The Camas prairies, the scene of recent operations, is a valley, or series of valleys, watered by several little brooks which runs from the Salmon river mountains in a southerly direction and form the Malade river. The Malade, so called by the pioneer French trappers on account of the supposed unhealthiness of the locality, is a sluggish stream for about seventy miles of its course. Then it turns abruptly from east to south, running through lava beds, part of the time under ground, and, increased in volume by the waters of the McArthur river, rushes in a torrent to the Snake river, a branch of the Columbia The Camas prairies are a fine agricultural region of about 1,500 square miles, walled on the north by the wild and rugged Salmon river mountains, and hemmed in on the east, south and west by almost impregnable lava beds. Such are the Indians who, having no choice between death by starvation and fighting, have chosen to fight, and such is the region in which the petty warfare is carried on.

THOSE who have hoped to have English made the universal language will be pleased to note that at the first session of the European Congress Earl Beaconsfield and Prince Bismarck spoke in English, French has long been the recognized language of diplomacy in Europe, but Beaconsfield and Bismarck, by beginning to talk in English, may make the Congress the starting point of a philological as well as political revolution. Besides, Bismarck may have an object in view. This is not the first time he has resorted to another language than French in diplomatic discussion. Just after the termination of the war with France, and, when he was busy with his great idea of exalting Germany, he had occasion to send a diplomatic note to Prince Gortschakoff, and he wrote it in German, contrary to the custom of sending such notes in French. This was an assumption that German was to be the international language of the future. But Bismarck had his match on this occasion, for Gortschakoff sent a reply in Russian to Bismarck's note in German, and so checkmated the astute German Chancellor, compelling him to fall back on the French.

CAPTAIN SYMMES' theory that there is a hole through the earth at the Poles, by means of which the waters of the ocean ebb and flow, has been revived quite recently by one of his descendants, who wants to go to the North Pole and verify the theory. Fast following upon that comes the announcement that Mr. Richard A. Proctor discovered a bright spot on Mercury during the recent transit, which had the appearance of a hole, through which the sun was shining. Professor Proctor's note of the discovery is cautiously worded, and he mentions some features of the phenomena as, perhaps, illusions, but his story has since been ornamented with newspaper comments which are calculated to impress the reader with the belief not merely that there is a hole through Mercury, but that Captain Symmes' theory is also true. People who confine themselves to what Huxley calls the "scientific use of the imagination," will await the reports of the transit of 1881 before beginning to speculate on the basis of the existence of a hole through Mercury.

GENERAL SHERMAN, it is reported, is urging upon the War Department the adoption of cheese as part of the soldier's ration. Cheese is a nutritious animal food, always palatable without cooking, very portable and that will keep in good condition for as long a time as rations are ever issued for. It meets, therefore, all the requirements of the case. Cheese is so substantial an article of food that whole agricultural populations in Germany thrive on it, to the exclusion of meat almost, and, considering its fitness for army use as a food that requires no cooking, it is somewhat remarkable that it has not before this been made a regular army ration. Ex-Governor Seymour, of New York, identified with this interest for many years, is also urging the subject on the army authorities.

HIS Presbytery, the Synod, and the General Assembly having successively branded him as a heretic, the Rev. John Miller of New Jersey, very sensibly comes to the conclusion that the Presbyterian Church is no place for him. Accordingly he has written to the Presbytery announcing his withdrawal from its communion. He still rejects the dogma of the trinity because he thinks it a superstition; he intends to keep on preaching, though he has not as yet picked out his new denomination; and he hopes to meet his ex-brethren, in heaven. The Presbytery of Princeton has not yet made up its mind whether to drop Brother Miller's name, or to go ahead and depose him from the ministry with the Presbyterian equivalents for bell, book, and candle.

DURING the Commune Craze in Paris in the last century and again in 1871, women were prominent ringleaders and appeared to be even worse infuriated than the men who burned and destroyed and dragged victims to the guillotine. Possibly the German Court had this in mind when it sentenced a woman convicted of treasonable utterances against the Emperor to a term of imprisonment twice as long as that to which men who commited the same offence were sentenced.

THE Atlanta *Constitution* says that A. H. Stephens "finds himself without a following, not only in the South, but in his own State." The fate of Stephens should be a warning to every Democrat who may feel an inclination to halt or to hesitate in the assault upon Fraud. The people are in earnest, and will not stand any faltering or lukewarmness on the part of their representatives.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

A RUSSIAN lady is not considered well dressed unless she wears from twelve to twenty bracelets.

THE combined wealth of Mrs. Coleman and Mrs. McDonough, two California widows, amounts to $13,000,000.

MME. MODJESKA sailed for Europe on Saturday. It is pleasant to keep in mind the fact that she will return to the United States in the fall.

THURLOW WEED and the late William Cullen Bryant were not acquainted—indeed, did not know each other by sight.—*New York Tribune.*

EDISON wants rest, and will probably seek it in Pike County, Pa. He says he is anxious to get away from curiosity-hunters and lunatics.

THE Mormons are for Grant in 1880. The Salt Lake *Herald* favors him as the only man worthy of the place. They must have an "affinity" for the General out there.

BILL CHANDLER has got his eye upon one of the New Hampshire Congressional districts. He is confident that the people of that particular section also have their eyes on him.

BISMARCK never will part with a manuscript without carefully revising it. Once, being rallied on his caution, he remarked that it was no credit to be right where it would be inexcusable to be wrong.

MR. LONGFELLOW has been invited by the Historical Society of St. Louis to either attend or send a few stanzas to the celebration of the 235th anniversary of the exploration of the Mississippi river by Fathers Marquette and Joliet.

THE Mobile (Ala.,) Register of the 6th inst. says: "Any person knowing of the whereabouts of the children of General Earl Van Dorn, will do an act of kindness by communicating with General Joseph Wheeler at Courtland, Lawrence County, Ala."

"ANYTHING fresh this morning?" a Keokuk reporter asked in a railroad office. "Yes," replied the lone occupant of the appartment. "What is it?" queried the reporter, whipping out his note-book Said the railroad edging toward the door "That paint you are leaning against."

LIEUT. GOV. DORSHEIMER of New York, says he visited Schwab, not to make overtures to the Socialists, but from curiosity to see what Schwab was like and to learn their views. He thought "it was not right for the upper class to ignore these people without making an effort to comprehend their aims."

A PARLIAMENTRY return just issued shows that during 1877, 40,693 851 gallons of proof spirits were distilled in Great Britain, on which duty was paid amounting to $76,789,475. The amount consumed during the year was 29,888,176 gallons, of which England drank more than half, or nearly 17,000,000 gallons.

THE New York *Tribune* says: "A large and costly steel portrait of the poet Bryant hung in an office in Pittsfield, Mass. On the afternoon when he met with his accident the cord which held the portrait broke, and it fell to the floor, shattering the frame and breaking the glass, but only slightly injuring the picture.

THE platform of the Socialistic Labor party of New Orleans calls for the compulsory education of the children under fourteen years of age, the prohibition of the employment of female labor in occupations detrimental to health or morality, and the equalization of women's wages with those of men where equal service is performed.

"TEMPLETON," in his last letter to the Hartford *Courant*, says that the leading Democratic candidates for the nomination for Governor of Massachusetts are Ex-Governor Gaston, Ex-Representative Thompson and Mr. F. W. Bird. He thinks that "the prohibitionist vote will go down to less than half its figures of last year, and some think it will not reach over four or five thousand votes."

THE latest unsuccessful seeker for damages in a libel suit is the Rev. J. V. Roy of Canada. The Toronto *Telegram* called Roy an "unmitigated scoundrel," and Roy thought that his feelings and reputation were injured to the value of $5,000. The defendants proved Roy to be an unmitigated scoundrel to the satisfaction of the jury. Roy had committed bigamy and written a number of scandalous letters.

THE money which old Howe made, by living in a garret and inventing a sewing machine on beans, has finally all been spent by his son-in-law, A. B. Stockwell, on steamships, race-horses, oil wells, etc.—the latter having just failed for $1,400,000. It took Howe a life-time to make his million, and it didn't take Stockwell half as long to spend it; but he made a million at the same time—out of other people.

OF the Barons who met in the first English Parliament, over six-hundred years ago, the descendants of two only now sit in the House of Peers. More than a hundred of the great families of England have thus become extinct. There are now but four surviving peerages which were creations of the fourteenth century, but seven surviving peerages of the fifteenth, twelve of the sixteenth, thirty-five of the seventeenth, and of the eighteenth century ninety-five. All the remainder are creations of the present century.

THE Boston *Post* says: Lawrence Barret lies seriously ill at his Summer residence at Cohassett. He yielded on Thursday to the nervous prostration which has been threatening him since his return home on Saturday of last week, and it seems almost certain that some considerable time must elapse before he will be on his feet again. The sickness has not been unlooked for by those who know him best. After a long and arduous season on the Atlantic coast, he went to California for a fortnight. There he appeared in eight pieces during each week, and without any rest he started for home. Within a month he traveled 14 days on railroad trains and appeared 16 times on the stage."

A CORRESPONDENT of the Charleston *News and Courier*, traveling in the interior of South Carolina a few days ago, found in a cotton field a group of negroes of both sexes, singing at the top of their voices:

> When I git to heaven
> What shall I see?
> I'll see de angel,
> A lookin' arter me.
> Chorus—Who shall I vote fur?
> Who shall I vote fur?
> Who shall I vote fur?
> Daniel H. Chamberlain.

The correspondent adds: "This does not signify any particular love for the crafty Daniel, for upon questioning one of the singers he informed me that it was 'one of de church songs,' and that he would vote for Governor Hampton next fall."

THE ROAD TO RUIN.

The Great Picture That Is Attracting Attention in the London Academy.

[London Times.]

Mr. Frith's "Road to Ruin" (291x295) is sure to be the centre of attraction. It is a "Rake's Progress" adapted to the present day, and comprehends five scenes, "College," "Ascot," "Arrest," "Struggles," and "The End." In the first scene passes in a college room, with a view of the college chapel standing out in the dawn of the early spring sky, after a night spent at cards. One youngster puffs out a superfluous candle. The hero, with a silver cocus cup still at his side, is still at loo or vingtun, at which banknotes and gold have been freely staked. It is the first step on the road to ruin.

In the second we see the hero of the story in the enclosure at Ascot, the centre of a host of eager harpies, who are ready to offer him the odds against everything or anything. Confident, young, in the heighth of health and flesh of fortune, he books his bets. Around him are the hardened habitues of the ring and the beauties of the beau monde; all is sunshine; but not the less the second step has been taken on the downward road. In the third picture we have the consequences of the two former scenes. Married to a young, handsome and fashionable wife, and a father, our hero has been outrunning the constable, till now, in his gay house, at his own fireside among his children's toys—one of them a steam engine, on which three jockeys are mounted—he has not the means of paying. His next step downward is to Bologne, where the French landlady duns him; while his wife, much changed, and his child, sick and sad, and poignancy to the disappointments which have culminated in the rejection of a play to which, poor fellow, he has trusted to repair his fortunes. Hogarth, it will be remembered, has used the same incident.

Last scene of all that ends this sad eventful history. We are in the wretched garret to which the ebb of his fortunes has carried down the spendthrift and his family. Some articles of woman's mourning show that the sick child is beyond suffering. The mother is not visible. She has gone out on some errand of borrowing—or more likely pawning. He, shabby, miserable, and utterly broken down, has sought the coward's escape in suicide, and is locking the garret door before putting to his head the wretched single-barreled pistol—even the weapon of a suicide bespeaks the depth of his fall—which lies on the table. There is no need to enlarge on the moral of the story. All that has been said for or against such palpable preaching in Hogarth's case may be repeated in Frith's. He, like his great predecessor, must be judged by the effect of his painted drama on the hearts and minds of the crowds who will gather before it for the next three months.

MR. BRYANT'S COWHIDE.

That Encounter With Col. Stone of Nearly Two Score Years Ago.

[New York Sun.]

There are many stories told illustrative of Mr. Bryant's strength and endurance, but only once did he use his powers as an athlete in a personal quarrel. A gentleman connected with the *Commercial Advertiser*, when Col. W. L. Stone was editor, told yesterday with as much circumstantiality as the lapse of nearly or twice two score years would permit of an encounter between the Colonel and Mr. Bryant. Col. Stone was an ardent Whig while Mr. Bryant was a modest zealous Democrat. Their editorial disquisitions were correspondingly fierce and warlike, but Mr. Bryant uniformly preserved what he considered was due to professional courtesy, and never mentioned his antagonist except as editor of the *Commercial Advertiser*. Of all the personalities, he considered mentioning an editor by name as the most reprehensible.

One unlucky day Col. Stone so far forgot himself as to break the rule which he had heretofore observed, and referred to Mr. Bryant by name as the holder of the opinions he was contesting. The *Commercial Advertiser*, with the other newspapers at that time, had its office in Wall street, and either in that thoroughfare or in William street Mr. Bryant, who had provided himself with an old-fashioned cowhide, met Col. Stone. Few words passed between the editors, who were nearly equal in size, and Mr. Bryant laid on the cowhide with a will, until the passers by separated them. Ill feeling naturally followed the encounter. Col. Stone died a few years later.

SENATOR DILL.

The Way He Disposes of Some of the Ring Slanders.

This is the way Senator Dill disposes of some of the slanders that country Republican editors are circulating about him:

LEWISBURG, PA., June 11, 1878.

——— ———: The facts to which allusion is made in the slip you enclosed, are: That my brother Ed., a printer, who learned his trade in Williamsport, and to which he added the art of phonography, was long a resident of Washington in the pursuit of his profession. He went South for the same purpose before the war, and was married in New Orleans to the granddaughter of Dr. Ashabel Green, a former President of Princeton College. He remained in the South during the war. If he was engaged in the military service I have no knowledge of it. I do know, however, that at the collapse of the rebellion his father, instead of disowning him, contributed along with his brothers to the pressing necessities of himself and family, and did so more than once, until he was able to return the loan. I was a member of the Democratic party during the war, but how far that will justify the denunciation of "rebel," as applied to me, is a matter of opinion. Of one thing I am certain, it did not cost me the confidence, respect and affection of my father and of many other good people in whose sight I have lived during that trying time.

If any Methodist ministers are supporting me in the manner and for the reason stated, I am not aware of it. While no citizen should seek public favor by reason of his religious opinions, neither should he be condemned on account of them, in a State whose Constitution in its declaration of rights declares that "no person who acknowledges the being of a God and a future state of rewards and punishments shall on account of his religious sentiments be disqualified to hold any office or place of trust or profit under this Commonwealth."

The differences of religious beliefs and the private relations of families, in my judgment, are not legitimate subjects of political controversy.

Yours truly,
A. H. DILL.

WESTMORELAND DEMOCRACY.

Nominations for Congress, the Assembly and County Offices.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]

GREENSBURG, PA., June 17.—The Democratic primary election on Saturday resulted in the nomination of Dr. H. G. Lomison for Congress; N. M. Marker, Jas. S. Worden and E. C. Leighty for Assembly; James Dennison for Register and Recorder; J. J. Wirsing for Treasurer; John H. Townsend and Henry Keely for Commissioners; D. E. Albert and David Hanan for Auditor, and John Shrum for Poor House Director. K.

FOR ALL LUNG COMPLAINTS AND THROAT TROUBLES Dr. Jayne's Expectorant is both palliative and curative. It is a standard remedy besides for coughs and colds, and needs only a trial to prove its merit. WSM

FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

Final Adjournment at 5 O'clock Thursday Morning.

All the Appropriations Except the Post Route Bill Adopted.

The Fishery Award Gets Through with the Sundry Civil Bill.

Business Transacted With a Rush and Amid Much Excitement.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—Mr. THURMAN introduced a bill to repeal sections 820 and 821 Revised Statutes in regard to challenging jurors in the United States Courts, who have taken up arms against the Government, and providing that jurors in such Courts shall take the ironclad oath. Referred.

THE LIFE SAVING SERVICE.

After a brief discussion, but without amendment, the House bill to organize a Life Saving Service was passed. It authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to establish a number of new stations on the sea and lake coasts; provides for the appointment of a General Superintendent by the President, and the appointment of a District Superintendent for the gulf coast by the Secretary of the Treasury, etc.

By a vote of yeas 24, nays 30, the Senate refused to reconsider the vote by which the joint resolution, in regard to the Eight Hour law, was postponed till the next session.

THE LABOR DEPRESSION.

Mr. CAMERON (Pa.) submitted the following:

Resolved, That the Committee on Education and Labor be instructed to inquire into the industrial condition of the country to the extent, nature and causes of the depression in business, and enforced idleness of labor, and to determine what remedies, if any, can be provided by National legislation, and also into the expediency of providing a permanent bureau in one of the Executive departments, for the purpose of gathering and publishing statistics of the national industries, and the committee report by bill or otherwise. Agreed to.

SUNDRY CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Senate took up the consideration of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill.

Mr. WINDOM said the Senate Committee had added $1,709,000 for public buildings, $701,000 for other public works, and $1,573,964 for various deficiencies, one million of which was required for the Postoffice Department. He sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a letter from the Postmaster General recommending the appropriation.

The Committee on Appropriations reported the following amendment, which was agreed to without discussion:

That hereafter, all advertisements, notices, proposals of contracts, and all forms of advertising required by law for the several departments of the Government may be paid for at a price not to exceed commercial rates charged to private individuals with the usual discounts, such rates to be ascertained from sworn statements to be furnished by proprietors or publishers of newspapers proposing so to advertise; provided, the heads of the several departments may secure lower terms at special rates whenever the public interest requires it.

THE LOUISIANA COMMISSION.

The Committee on Appropriations reported an amendment for expenses and compensation of the commission appointed by the President to go to Louisiana, $6,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

Mr. SPENCER said he was astonished that the Committee on Appropriations should recommend an appropriation of this sort. The object of this commission was to turn out the legal government of Louisiana.

Mr. WINDOM, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, said the appropriation was recommended by the President of the United States and by the Secretary of the Treasury. It was also stated that there was a report goes on to such an appropriation. The Committee had therefore agreed to report it to the Senate for such light as the Senator from Alabama (Spencer) or any other Senator could throw upon it.

Mr. SPENCER then sent to the clerk's desk and had read the published statement of the expenses of the Louisiana Commission.

Mr. HEREFORD inquired of the chairman if he approved of these items.

Mr. WINDOM replied he never saw the statement of the committee, and could not examine all these documents in twenty-four hours.

Mr. HEREFORD inquired if the Senator (Windom) was willing to pay that amount for putting Packard out and Nicholls in?

Mr. WINDOM replied he would not pay a cent. It was a very worthless job. Did not the Senator (Hereford) consider that the results accomplished were of some value to the Democratic party?

Mr. HEREFORD—Not in that way.

Mr. CONKLING inquired if the committee knew of any law under which this so-called Commission went out?

"There were a good many appropriations in the bill not expressly authorized by law," replied Mr. WINDOM.

Mr. CONKLING demanded the yeas and nays on the amendment, and said he would vote no. In Louisiana a condition of things existed, which, according to the Constitution and statutes passed in pursuance thereof, the President summoned us to answer one question, and that was, whether Packard was or was not the legal Governor of that Commonwealth? He (Conkling) would not stop now to argue whether the President could avail himself of tourists or visitors to answer that question. This Commission sent to Louisiana was told to disregard the only question which was addressed to the President, it was told to proceed upon other grounds and in other ways. This so-called commission was without warrant of law, and its doings were in violation of law. If anybody borrowed from a National bank or any other bank money to embark in this enterprise, it was not the business of the Senate to insert a provision in an appropriation bill to do that which would hereafter be claimed to legalize it. He hoped the brevity with which he had spoken would not lead anyone to imply that he questioned the undoubted right of the President to decide whether troops should be employed in Louisiana or not, but he did say to the Senate that sending the tourists or visitors to Louisiana and allowing them to remain there to consummate that which they did, was, in his judgment, not only behind law but beside law and in violation of law.

Mr. THURMAN referred to the condition of affairs in Louisiana existing in the spring of 1877, and said it was admitted on all hands that there was not a quorum in the Packard Legislature. In point of fact there was but one Legislature, and but one, Governor Packard and his Legislature, protected by the bayonets of the Federal army. He denied the President of the United States sat as court of last resort to determine contested elections. He did not agree with this idea that when the people of a State elected a man Governor, the opposite party could take an appeal to the President to overturn the rightful government of a State. It was the duty of the President to find out what government he was to recognize, it being in the vacation of Congress.

Mr. CONKLING inquired if the Senate was under the five minute rule? The Senator from Ohio was going on to discuss this question, and if the five minute rule could be waived, he (Conkling) was willing that the Senator should proceed.

Mr. McMILLAN argued that the Federal troops took no part in the Louisiana difficulty. They only preserved the peace. They abstained from taking sides with either of the claimants, but kept the mob quiet which threatened the State House.

Mr. EUSTIS denied there was any mob in New Orleans to threaten Packard or his Legislature. At no time was there any intention on the part of Governor Nicholls to drive them out of the building which they occupied, and they might have remained there until to-day.

Mr. KELLOGG said he did not propose to mix in this discussion as to whether there was a mob or not. There was one point to which he desired to call attention, and that was the Packard Legislature was the legal Legislature of the State. It met as constitutionally required. He (Kellogg) happened to be Governor at the time. There was a legal quorum in the Packard Legislature recognized by him. In the Lower House a full quorum was admitted to have been elected on the face of the returns. In the Senate there was not a quorum except by certificates of the Returning Board. There was not an officer in the State who did not recognize him as Governor, and the Legislature which he recognized was a legal and constitutional one.

Mr. WINDOM said as this debate was to extend through the afternoon, he would withdraw the amendment.

Several Senator objected, and Mr. ANTHONY in the chair ruled that the amendment could not be withdrawn except by unanimous consent.

Mr. BLAINE said he did not think the President had any right to send five men to New Orleans to toll off enough men from the lawful Legislature to recognize Nicholls as Governor. He (Blaine) made use of a sentence in the Senate three days after Hayes was inaugurated to the effect that if the President was elected, Packard was elected, and there was no one to throw a doubt on Governor Packard's title except Hayes himself. There was no effort at all made by the Commission to get a Legislature to recognize Packard. Now, there was a demand that the men who threw into chaos the affairs of Louisiana, the men who were the authors of all the mischief enacted since should be paid for it. He for one would not vote for such an amendment. Referring to the remarks of Mr. Eustis, he said the Governor of Louisiana sat in his chair to-day on account of a mob having been placed there by a mob. According to the doctrine laid down by the Senator from Ohio (Thurman), Abraham Lincoln could not have taken his seat in 1861, because the city of Washington was against him. Winfield Scott stood in front of this Capitol with a battery of artillery to keep down a Democratic mob.

Mr. SARGENT said at this hour, and at this stage of the session the Senate could not afford to discuss the Louisiana question. He therefore moved to lay the amendment on the table, but withdrew his motion at the request of Mr. Beck, a member of the Committee on Appropriations and citing precedents for it.

Mr. BECK then argued that the President has a right to exhaust all peaceable means to settle difficulties in Louisiana before resorting to military power. If the President believed it was best to send those people there, if he believed the good of the service required it, it was mean in Congress to say it would not pay their expenses when they went in good faith.

Numerous amendments of the Committee on Appropriations were agreed to.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. THOMPSON presented a preamble and resolution, reciting the depressed condition of labor and industry throughout the country, and providing for a Select Committee during the recess, to inquire into the causes thereof, and recommend remedies therefor. Adopted.

REVISING THE TOBACCO TAX.

Consideration was resumed of the Revenue bill, Mr. Carlisle in the chair, the pending amendment being that by Mr. Burchard imposing a tax of 1-24 of one per cent. per month on the average amount of bank deposits, subject to draft or check, being a modification of the existing law on the subject. The amendment was adopted.

Mr. COX (Ohio) moved to strike out the section of the bill relating to banks and bankers, together with the amendments.

Mr. BURCHARD (the next section having been read) said the bill as originally report d was one relating simply to the manner of collecting the internal revenue taxes. He had been entrusted with the charge of that bill, but since the provision reducing the tax on tobacco had been incorporated in it, he could not give it his support. He therefore yielded the charge of the bill to the gentleman from Virginia (Tucker), and moved to lay the bill on the table. Defeated—Yeas, 112; nays, 126.

Mr. PHILLIPS offered an amendment abolishing the tax on lucifer and friction matches after the 1st of January, 1879. Adopted—yeas, 178 nays, 66.

The last section having been read, Mr. BANNING offered as a substitute an amendment providing that the word "gallon" when used in regard to lager beer, ale, etc., shall mean a wine gallon, the liquid measure containing 231 cubic inches. Adopted.

Consideration of the bill having been completed, Mr. TUCKER demanded the previous question on the passage of the bill.

Mr. HARRISON desired to offer an additional section, but he was not permitted to do so, calls for regular order coming from all parts of the hall.

The previous question having been seconded, Mr. TUCKER yielded to Mr. FOSTER, who opposed the passage of the bill. He believed that the condition of the revenues would not permit with safety the passage of any such bill. It was claimed that the reduction of the tax would increase the revenue. In answer to that, statistics showed constantly increasing revenues under the present tax. Congress had increased appropriations this year at least $10,000,000 beyond what they had been last year. The revenue was falling, and yet from that falling revenue it was proposed to take fifteen millions more. No one would be benefitted by the bill, for he would tell the manufacturers who were in the galleries and who had lobbied it through that if the tax were reduced now it would be restored next year.

Amid a great deal of noise and confusion, Mr. SAYLOR stated that when the tax was lower revenues were larger than at present.

Mr. ATKINS to Mr. Foster—Didn't you vote for the $9,000,000 River and Harbor bill, and for the payment of $3,000,000 for illegal contracts?

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed and read a third time.

Mr. WHITE (Pa.) called for the reading of the engrossed bill.

Mr. SAYLOR made a dilatory motion on which the yeas and nays were called in order to give the clerks time to engross the bill.

Mr. ATKINS submitted the report to the Conference Committee on legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, and without any explanation, the report was agreed to and the House took a recess.

STANLEY MATTHEWS' CASE.

At the evening session, Mr. BUTLER, from the Select Committee on Presidential Election, made a report on the subject of Senator Matthews' refusal to obey the subpœna of that committee, and to give testimony before it. After reciting the steps already taken by the committee on the matter, the report goes on to state Matthews had failed to appear in answer to a summons, and that may be because his duties as Senator and the exigencies of the public service require his presence in his place as Senator, and it ends by resolving that the House do send the following message to the Senate in that behalf: The House of Representatives requests the Senate to give leave to the Hon. Stanley Matthews, Senator from the State of Ohio, to attend before the committee of the House now charged with the investigation of fraud in the recent election in the States of Louisiana and Florida, and to give such evidence of facts concerning the subject matter of said investigation as may be in his knowledge or possession as he may be required to do.

Mr. BUTLER stated this was in exact form laid down in May's Parliamentary Practice.

Mr. HALE and other Republicans remarked informally that the resolution was as mild as it could be, to which Mr. BUTLER responded that it would be unfair to Secretary Sherman if Matthews did not go before the committee.

Mr. BANKS expressed the opinion, that as the investigation tended possibly towards an impeachment, and as this Senator would be a judge in such a case, he could not be required to testify in such an inquiry.

To this, Mr. BUTLER replied that he had had three Judges from the bench to testify in cases before them. The resolution was adopted.

MEXICAN AWARDS.

Mr. WILSON made a conference report on the Mexican Award bill. The substitute for section five is agreed to requesting the President to investigate the charges of fraud made by the government of Mexico in the cases of Benjamin Weil and the Al Abra Silver Mining Company, and to reopen the same. The report was agreed to.

Mr. HARRIS, from the Committee on Elections, reported that Robertson, of Louisiana, and Elam, of Louisiana, (the sitting members in the contested election cases,) are entitled to their seats, and that in the Alabama contested election case of Haralson and Shelley additional testimony may be taken. The reports were agreed to.

He moved to non concur in the Senate amendments to the House bill to provide for an election in West Virginia (one of such amendments being to allow the present Legislature of New Hampshire to elect a United States Senator.)

Mr. BLAIR moved to concur on a standing vote—ayes, 111; nays, 110. The Speaker voted in the negative, making a tie vote, and then the yeas and nays were ordered, when the vote resulted in yeas, 120; noes, 132, a strict party vote. So the amendments were non-concurred in and a committee of conference was ordered.

THE TOBACCO BILL ADOPTED.

The House again took up the Tobacco bill, (Mr. Carlisle in the chair.)

Mr. WHITE, who had called for the reading of the engrossed bill, withdrew that call.

The bill then passed—yeas, 112; nays, 108. Its principal provision is to reduce tobacco tax to sixteen cents a pound, and is to go into operation the first of September (if the Senate shall pass and the President approve it.)

THE FISHERY AWARD.

Mr. CRAPO, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill placing $5,500,000 in gold coin to order the Board of Control of the President to pay the Government of Her Britannic Majesty, the amount awarded by the Fisheries' Commission, lately assembled at Halifax, in pursuance of the treaty of Washington, &c.

Even before the reading of the bill was concluded, objections and points of order were made by Messrs. Butler, Cox (N. Y.), Springer and others, but were overruled by the SPEAKER, who declared that the bill was an international one and that it was his duty to promote its passage, as he had been applied to by the State Department on the subject. He stated also that it was not a Senate bill as that body had no right to originate appropriation bills, but that it was a House bill reported by his advice.

Messrs. BUTLER and COX made most persistent efforts to address the House in opposition to the bill, but were met with calls to order from both sides of the House, enforced also by the Speaker.

Mr. BUTLER asked even for five minutes, which (Springer said) was less than a million per minute, but objection was made, louder and more determined, and a motion was made by Mr. CRAPO to suspend the rules and pass the bill.

Mr. COX declared with indignation, and amid a storm of objections and calls to order, that this was the result of the boasted principle of arbitration. The House, he said, was ready to "duck down" to the Queen because the members were in such a hurry to get home, and where were they to get the money unless they borrowed it?

Mr. BUTLER made renewed attempts to get a hearing, but met with no better success. He faced the storm (which was strongest on the Republican side of the House) and asserted that it was one of his privileges to be heard.

BUTLER AND THE SERGEANT-AT-ARMS.

The SPEAKER, however, dissented from that view, and informed him repeatedly and severely that he was out of order, and must take his seat, and then, as Butler paid no attention to the order, the Speaker called upon the Sergeant-at-Arms to do his duty. That functionary (without his mace of office) stepped up to Butler, who, with arms folded, was defiantly facing the storm, and the officer and Representative had an apparently friendly colloquy, and soon afterwards the Speaker notified the Sergeant-at-Arms that he might retire.

The SPEAKER was then putting the question on suspension of the rules when he was interrupted by Mr. COX (N. Y.) calling peremptorily, "Mr. Speaker."

"Sir," said the SPEAKER.

"I have made a motion to adjourn," said Mr. COX.

"I did not hear it," said the SPEAKER.

The SPEAKER then put the question on the motion to adjourn, and it was voted down—ayes, 34; nays, 147.

THE BILL DEFEATED.

A vote was taken on suspending the rules and passing the bill. The motion was rejected—yeas, 156; nays, 87, not a necessary two-thirds in the affirmative.

Mr. SARGENT then renewed his motion to lay the amendment on the table, and it was agreed to—yeas, 32; nays, 22.

Mr. WINDOM, from the Conference Committee on the Legislative, Judicial and Executive Appropriation bill submitted a report, which was adopted and the bill passed.

The House at midnight, proceeded to business on the Speaker's table, and at the close of our report, 3 A. M., was still in session.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—A resolution to extend the session until 6 o'clock Wednesday evening, was passed.

The consideration of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was then resumed.

The amendment directing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the Southern mail contractors for service rendered prior to the war was agreed to, with amendments providing that claimants shall give bond in return of money to the United States, in case it shall be subsequently discovered that claims were paid by the Confederate States, and that any claimant who shall receive payment from the United States, after having been paid by the Confederate government, shall be punished by fine and imprisonment.

The bill was then considered in Committee of the Whole, was reported to the Senate.

Mr. WINDOM demanded a separate vote on the amendment made in the committee in regard to the payment of Southern mail contractors, and it was concurred in—yeas, 28; nays, 24.

The amendment in regard to the modification of the Eads contract for the improvement of the South Pass of the Mississippi river was withdrawn, the House having passed a bill for that purpose.

THE MATTHEWS SUBPŒNA.

The President *pro tempore* laid before the Senate the House resolution requesting the Senate to grant permission to the Hon. Stanley Matthews to appear before the Potter Committee.

Mr. WALLACE submitted the following:

Resolved, That the Senate, in compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives of yesterday, be allowed the attendance of the Hon. Stanley Matthews, a member of this House, before the Committee of the House of Representatives, now charged with the investigation of alleged frauds in the Electoral vote of the States of Louisiana and Florida, for the purpose of giving such evidence of facts concerning the subject matter of said investigation as may be in his knowledge or possession.

Ordered that the Secretary notify the House of Representatives accordingly.

Mr. ANTHONY said he did not understand that it was necessary the Senate should give permission to one of its members to appear before a committee of the other House.

On motion of Mr. HOAR the whole subject was referred to the Committee of Privileges and Elections.

The Senate then took a recess.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. SPENCER called up the resolution submitted by him a few days ago, authorizing the Committee on Military Affairs to sit during recess for the purpose of investigating the charges of army regulations and bring up the record and other legislation now pending in committee. Agreed to.

Mr. WALLACE (Pa.) submitted a petition of the sub-committee of the National Reform Association warning Congress not to adjourn without issuing one thousand million dollars legal tenders and recommending various financial measures. Referred.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House concurred in the Senate concurrent resolution declaring that the treaty with China allowing unrestricted immigration to this country should be modified, and calling the attention of the President to the subject.

Senate amendments were concurred in to the bill to carry into effect provisions of the treaty of 1858, between the United States and China, and to give the Court of Claims jurisdiction in certain cases.

RESUMPTION REPEAL.

The Senate substitute for the bill repealing the Resumption act was then considered.

After considerable discussion, the Senate amendments were finally non-concurred in for the reason that two-thirds majority failed to get 105, so that this bill "fails." The amendments were to make greenbacks receivable for four per cent. bonds and for custom duties. The vote was taken, after much uproar and excitement, and was a mixed one, both as to politics and localities.

At noon the parliamentary day of Monday closed by adjournment, and that of Tuesday began at 1:15.

THE SESSION EXTENDED.

The Senate resolution extending the time for final adjournment until Wednesday, at 6 P. M., was concurred in.

JUDICIAL.

Mr. POTTER moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill providing for the judicial ascertainment of claims against the United States. It provides that any person who may have a claim against the United States which has not jurisdiction, but founded on equality and justice and not barred by any statute of limitation, may file his bill in the Court of Claims, setting out the ground of claim and relief desired. The court, after trying the case, shall report its finding to Congress, which body shall then consider, confirm, or authorize the payment of any private claim not payable under the existing law until the same has been heard and reported to Congress by the Court of Claims. The bill also provides that all claims against the United States within six years of its passage shall be barred by limitation. The bill passed—yeas, 165; nays, 74.

The House then took a recess.

EVENING SESSION.

A message from the Senate announced the passage of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill with amendments, and on motion of Mr. ATKINS, the amendments were concurred in and a Committee of Conference ordered. Messrs. Atkins, Hewitt (N. Y.) and Hale being appointed such committee on the part of the House.

Mr. POUND moved to suspend the rules and pass a bill providing for the payment, at the time to complete the Northern Pacific Railroad. Defeated—yeas, 89; nays, 127.

Mr. WILSON moved to suspend the rules and pass a bill providing for the repayment of the tonnage tax enacted in contravention of treaty provisions. Agreed to.

Mr. MAYHAM announced the death of his late colleague, Mr. Quinn, paid a tribute to his memory, and offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee of seven members to proceed to Albany to attend his funeral.

The resolution was adopted and the House adjourned.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—The House bill relating to claim agents and attorneys in pension cases, passed. It makes it unlawful for any attorney, agent or other person, to demand or receive for his services in a pension case a greater sum than ten dollars, and provides that no fee contract shall hereafter be filed with the Commissioner of Pensions in any case.

A concurrent resolution extending the session until 10 o'clock P. M., was agreed to.

PROPOSED NEW ELECTIONS.

Mr. MITCHELL, from the Conference Committee on the bill in regard to elections in West Virginia, New Hampshire, North Carolina, and the election of a United States Senator in New Hampshire, submitted a report, and it was agreed to. The election for Representatives in Congress under the new law will be held in West Virginia on the second Tuesday of October, and in North Carolina on the second Tuesday in November.

THE RESUMPTION BILL.

Mr. VOORHEES said the House bill to authorize the payment of custom duties in legal tender notes from and after the first of October, had just been received from the House. He moved the calendar be laid aside temporarily for the purpose of considering that bill.

Mr. CONKLING made a point of order that the bill must be laid before the Senate in the morning hour.

The PRESIDENT *pro tem.* decided the point well taken.

Mr. VOORHEES moved to lay aside the pending order, (being the calendar), and all prior orders, and gave notice that he made that motion for the purpose of taking up the House bill to provide for the payment of customs duties in legal tender notes. Agreed to—yeas, 33; nays, 19.

Mr. VOORHEES then moved to take up the House bill in regard to the payment of customs duties above mentioned.

Mr. CONKLING raised the point of order that it could not be laid before the Senate without a violation of rule 8.

The PRESIDENT *pro tem.* decided the bill could be laid before the Senate, as that rule did not apply to bills received from the House since the expiration of the morning hour.

Mr. CONKLING appealed from the decision of the chair.

The question being "Shall the decision of the chair stand as the judgment of the Senate," it was decided in the affirmative—yeas, 42; nays, 12, and the house bill to provide for the payment of customs duties in legal tender notes having been read by title, Mr. White and several other Senators objected to the second reading of the bill to-day.

Mr. VOORHEES said he had gone about as far as he could to-day, but he would like to have the chair decide whether an objection prevented second read ng.

The President *pro tem.* replied in the affirmative.

The Senate went into executive session, and when the doors were reopened took a recess.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. ALLISON submitted the following:

Resolved, That the select committee appointed under the resolution of the 6th inst. to make inquiry concerning the alleged connection of Senator Matthews with matters relative to the late Presidential election in Louisiana, exercising the power heretofore granted to sit during the recess of Congress, may hold its sessions at such place or places as it shall deem most convenient for purposes of investigation. Agreed to.

Mr. SAUNDERS called up the Senate bill to establish the Territory of Lincoln and to provide a temporary government therefor, which was discussed at some length, and further consideration was postponed until December next.

The Senate then went into executive session.

At 12:15 the doors were reopened. Mr. THURMAN submitted a resolution returning the thanks of the Senate to Hon. Thomas W. Ferry, President *pro tem.*, for the able and impartial manner in which he has discharged his duties as presiding officer. Agreed to unanimously.

Mr. RANSOM submitted a resolution returning the thanks of the Senate to Vice President Wheeler for the able and impartial manner in which he has discharged his duties as presiding officer. Agreed to unanimously.

NOMINATION OF FENTON CONFIRMED.

The Senate again went into executive session. Soon after the Senate went into Executive Session this evening, Senator Conkling, who had not been present when Governor Fenton's nomination was this afternoon rejected, moved to reconsider the vote of the rejection. It was competent for any Senator to make this motion, as no formal vote had been taken on the question.

Mr. CONKLING contended that no objections had been raised against Gov. Fenton's qualifications for the proper discharge of the duties of a Commissioner to the Monetary Conference which did not apply with greater force to the nominee (Lawrence). He considered Gov. Fenton's acquaintance in this special field of investigation superior to those of Lawrence, and expressed a strong desire that the former should yet be confirmed.

These remarks immediately gave rise to a long discussion, which related almost exclusive to Lawrence's fitness, and only incidentally disclosed the fact that the silver men in the Senate still adhered to their objections against Fenton, on the ground that he is a believer in the single gold standard theory, and at least two of the three commissioners ought to be in sympathy with the double standard movement, to promote which, the conference was originated.

At the close of the debate, which lasted until nearly half-past eleven o'clock, a vote was taken on Conkling's motion to reconsider Gov. Fenton's rejection and it was defeated by two majority—yeas, 23; nays, 25. The division was mainly upon the lines of financial views. Senator Kernan did not vote. The nomination of Lawrence was then reported back from the Committee on Finance with a favorable recommendation, and Morrill moved that it be forthwith confirmed. A single objection, however, prevented its consideration during the same executive session. The Senate thereupon resumed the consideration of legislative business for a few moments, and then again went into executive session, by which time a message was received from the President withdrawing the nomination of Lawrence and returning that of Governor Fenton. Debate ensued, which at midnight is still in progress.

Finally the nomination of Governor Fenton was confirmed by a vote of 26 against 22, and a motion to reconsider this vote was laid on the table by the same majority.

At 12:10 the doors were opened.

Mr. SARGENT submitted a concurrent resolution extending the session until three o'clock A. M. Agreed to.

At 12:35, a message was received from the House of Representatives announcing the concurrence of that body in the report of the Conference Committee on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill.

Mr. WINDOM, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, made a brief explanation, and the report of the Committee of Conference was then agreed to and the bill passed.

The President *pro tempore* announced as a committee on the part of the Senate to consider the subject of re-organizing the army, Messrs. Burnside, Plumb and Butler.

A concurrent resolution was adopted extending the session to five o'clock, when the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. POUND, rising to a question of privilege, said: Last night he moved to pass the bill extending the time for the completion of the Northern Pacific railroad, and in that Mr. Eden had made remarks in opposition to the bill which were outrageously incorrect and not supported by fact.

Mr. HOUSE raised the point that there was no question of privilege involved.

The SPEAKER was about sustaining the point, when Mr. EDEN claimed the right to be heard, and said Mr. Pound had no right to misrepresent him. If he (Pound) was here in the employ of the railroad corporations.—(Calls to order and great confusion.)

Mr. POUND—I demand that the gentleman's remarks be taken down, charging me with being in the employ of railroad corporations.

The remarks were written out and read.

Mr. POUND—I move that the gentleman, unless he apologizes or retracts, be censured.

Mr. EDEN—The only thing I meant by the remark was that the gentleman from Wisconsin appeared as active a partisan of railroad corporations, legislating in their interest, not that he was an employed attorney of the railroad corporation.

The SPEAKER inquired if Mr. Pound was satisfied.

Mr. POUND—I am not. (Laughter.)

The SPEAKER remarked, in a conciliatory spirit, that he had believed that remarks which were interjected out of order should not appear in the *Record*, and that as a controversy had arisen in this matter, everything offensive had better be omitted from the *Record*, as having been said out of order.

Mr. MORRISON said his colleague (Eden) had stated frankly all he meant, and if the House thought the remarks objected to should be omitted from the *Record*, there was no objection to that omission.

The matter was further discussed in the same general spirit, and finally it was decided that everything which had taken place should appear in the *Record*.

FINANCIAL.

Mr. EWING moved to suspend the rules, and pass a bill to retire the National Bank notes and substitute the Treasury for them. Rejected—yeas, 149; nays, 114. The result was greeted with applause on the Republican side.

The SPEAKER appointed the following committee to attend the funeral of late Representative Quinn at Albany: Mayham, Blount, Caldwell, Jones (N. H.), Townsend, Everett and Jones (Va.).

A resolution was adopted to pay the widow of Mr. Quinn his arrears of pay, and the pay he would have received for the remainder of the term.

Mr. SOUTHARD moved to suspend the rules and pass the following bill:

That on and after the 1st of October, 1878, legal tender notes of the United States shall be received in payment for public dues. Agreed to and the bill passed—yeas, 153; nays, 53.

Mr. HASKILL moved to suspend the rules and pass a bill providing that all pensions, on account of death, wounds received or diseases contracted in the service of the United States during the late war shall commence from the date of death or discharge, and for the payment of arrears of pensions on that principle; and also providing that no claim agent shall be entitled to any compensation for making applications for arrears of pensions. Agreed to—yeas, 161; nays, 82.

Mr. KENNA made the conference report on the bill for the election of Representatives in West Virginia in the XLIVth Congress. He stated the Senate amendments are retained except that in regard to the election of United States Senator by the present Legislature in New Hampshire, which is struck out. The report was agreed to.

Mr. CLARK (Mo.) moved to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill to create an Auditor of Railroad Accounts. Agreed to—yeas, 187; nays, 132.

The Senate resolution extending the time for final adjournment until 10 P. M. was concurred in.

Mr. CRITTENDEN moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill known as the "Pro rata" bill (to establish a Board of Pacific Railroad Commissioners). Rejected—yeas, 105; nays, 153, not the required two-thirds in the affirmative.

The House then took a recess.

Mr. CONGER moved to suspend the rules and pass a joint resolution proposing a constitutional amendment forever prohibiting the payment of any claim for property taken, used, injured or destroyed by United States troops during the war of the rebellion unless the owner was loyal to the Government, and gave neither aid nor encouragement to the enemy. Agreed to—yeas, 144; nays, 61.

A message was received from the Senate that that body had adopted a resolution for a further extension of the session to one o'clock Thursday morning, and it was concurred in.

THE POST ROUTE BILL.

Mr. CANNON moved to suspend the rules, and pass the Post Route bill which (he stated) contained all the routes in the original House bill, all the routes put on by the Senate, and some four hundred additional post routes, and none of the objectionable amendments that had been added by the Senate.

Mr. CANNON offered to withdraw the bill, but was overruled in that, and the Clerk commenced to read the bill. Before he had been five minutes reading his voice failed, and a member of the House (Keifer) stepped to the desk and relieved the Clerk. The act was greeted with shouts of laughter and calls of "Louder, louder." After a while, Mr. Freeman, who previously announced he could not be "bulldozed," relented and withdrew his demand for the reading, but his colleague (Ward) persisted that the bill should be read. The tumult increased to such an extent that the Speaker called on the Sergeant-at-Arms to restore order, and that functionary, shouldering his heavy mace, topped with a large silver eagle, marched up and down side aisles amid shouts of laughter, cheers and clapping of hands. When this little episode was over, Mr. Keifer resumed the reading of the bill.

After some time, Keifer was relieved by Humphreys. Humphreys by Cummings; Cummings by Hardenbergh, and Hardenbergh by Stone. The reading was finished at half-past ten by liberal skipping, and then was declared passed by an equal liberal counting of votes (Dunnell in the chair as Speaker *pro tem.*), in spite of Ward's protest against both.

Mr. HAMILTON moved to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill in relation to the Venezuelan Mixed Commission. Agreed to. The bill repeals the act of April 25th, 1868, to enforce the stipulations of the Venezuelan Convention.

The SPEAKER announced the appointment of the following committees: On reorganization of the Army—Messrs. Banning, Dibbrell, Bragg, Strait and White (Pa). On transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department—Messrs. Scales, Boone, Hooker, Van Voorhees and Stewart. On the labor question—Messrs. Hewitt (N. Y.), Riddell, Dickey, Tucker, Thompson, Rice and Boyd.

On motion of Mr. ATKINS, leave was given the Committee on Appropriation to meet on the 21st of November next to prepare appropriation bills.

THE SUNDRY CIVIL BILL.

Mr. ATKINS then made a conference report on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill. He explained the report, which, however, he said he had not signed, because, he said, of the appropriation for the Halifax award, which he thought unjust. The bill, he said, as originally reported, appropriated $19,548,000; as it passed the House, $17,500,186, and as it passed the Senate, $22,075,100, (exclusive of appropriation for the Halifax award). As it came from the Conference Committee, the bill had been cut down to $19,250,100, (also exclusive of the Halifax award).

Discussion ensued regarding the Halifax award, Messrs. Hewitt (N. Y.), Garfield and Hale favoring, and Butler and Cox (N. Y.) opposing. The House then proceeded to vote on the conference report, and it was adopted. Its opponents being in too small a majority to order either the yeas and nays or tellers, and the vote, on division, being ayes, 129; noes, 30. The announcement of the result was hailed with applause.

Mr. Tucker declined to serve on the Select Committee on the labor question, and Mr. Jones of Alabama, was appointed in his stead.

The House concurred in the Senate resolution extending the session to 3 A. M. A recess was taken till 2 A. M.

The House was again called to order at two o'clock.

Mr. GARFIELD appealed for unanimous consent to take up and pass the bill relieving from taxation in the district the property of the late Chief Justice Chase. He thought it an act of justice to the memory of a great man.

Mr. BOUCK objected, and as Mr. Garfield had not the floor for the purpose, he could not move to suspend the rules.

BUTLER ON HAYES' TITLE.

What the Law Creating the Electoral Commission Declares.

Its Proceedings or that of Congress does not Constitute a Finality.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—General Butler, as an individual member of the Judiciary Committee, to-day submitted, at great length, to the House of Representatives, his reasons for dissenting from the resolution and report of the majority in regard to the inviolability of the President's title. He thinks it remarkable, that in the face of the sixth section of the act establishing the Electoral Commission, the committee should have come to the conclusion that the proceedings of the committee, or of Congress subsequent thereto, constitute an immovable finality, when the law itself declares the contrary, and the contrary was emphatically assumed by the House of Representatives. Instead of constituting a finality, these proceedings were on their face and in express terms merely a temporary expediency or device to avoid the contingency of lapsed election, for which the constitution has made no provision Congress, he says, by express words of the law, declared that its object and effect were provisional only. The President entered upon his office with the express notice that his tenure was questionable in character, of doubtful validity, not made absolute by interposition of an extra constitutional commission, but to be examined and adjudicated by the courts.

He agrees with the committee that Congress has no power, under the constitution, to confer upon the Supreme Court of the United States the original jurisdiction sought for in the Blair-Kimmel bill, but he says: "The question at issue is, whether the actual President of the United States has a just and legal title to the office he holds. No contestation upon that question, if it were possible to be had before the court, would make a 'case' which may well enough be defined to be a controversy between contending parties under forms of law before a Court."

MAINE DEMOCRACY.

Abstract of Platform Adopted at the State Convention.

Alonzo Garcelon Nominated for Governor.

PORTLAND, June 18.—The Democratic State Convention met to-day, and organized with Charles W. Larrabee of Bath, Chairman. After the appointment of the usual committees a recess was taken.

THE PLATFORM.

After recess, the Committee on Resolutions made a report as follows:

Resolved—That we still hold to the principles of the National Democratic party as announced in it Conventions and supported by its press the last two years, and wherein are demanded,

First—The payment of the bonded debt of the United States as rapidly as practicable.

Second—No further issue of Government bonds whereby equal taxation with other property of the country is avoided.

Third—That we are opposed to an irredeemable currency, but believe in a currency for the Government and people, the laborer and officeholder, the pensioner and soldier, the producer and bondholder. We are opposed to the present National banking system, and favor the gradual substitution of greenbacks for National bank bills.

THE PRESIDENTIAL STEAL.

Fourth—We fully endorse the action of the majority of the members of the House of Representatives in their investigation of election frauds by which the country was cheated and robbed of the honest and rightful possession of offices of the President and Vice President of the United States, and insist that the guilty parties, whoever they may be, and wherever found, should be punished; truth and justice vindicated, and a repetition of like offence be made impossible.

Fifth—We demand that all legislation shall be so enacted and so administered as to secure to each man, as nearly as practicable, the just rewards of his own labor.

The sixth and seventh resolutions condemn the policy of the Republican party.

A minority resolution was presented to the effect that the existing legislation in Maine relative to the sale of liquors, as now executed, work wrong and hardship. An amendment, we believe, is necessary, so that the suppression of an evil in society may be promoted without the violation of the rights of any citizens.

Considerable debate followed. The question on the amendment was taken *viva voce*, and was so nearly equal that a rising vote was ordered. This was decided in favor of adding the minority resolution, by a vote of 220 to 111.

Mr. Pillsbury expressed his indignation, saying it was done by packing the house. This was received with hisses, and a declaration that the Convention was insulted. Confusion ensued, and it was demanded a division be ordered, and that all not members of the Convention quit the floor. Two votes on accepting the amendment were taken, but with no result, and it was voted that the vote be taken by counties.

The Convention, by a vote of 181 to 167, rejected the minority resolution, and the majority resolutions were then adopted.

Alonzo Garcelon was nominated a candidate for Governor, after which the Convention adjourned.

VENANGO COUNTY.

The Democratic Nominations Made at Franklin Yesterday.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]

FRANKLIN, PA., June 18.—The Democratic County Convention in session here to-day, nominated C. Heydrick for Judge; J. D. Hancock for Congress; Messrs. Hasson, Keenan and Dewoody for Assembly, and McAllister for the Senate. H. B. Plumer was elected Chairman of the County Committee. The Convention endorsed the platform of the Pittsburgh Convention with great enthusiasm. McG.

BUTLER'S WORK.

The Job That He and Conkling and Pitkin Are In.

Pitkin the Man who Has all the Louisiana Facts.

A Counter Irritant to be Provoked on the Rio Grande.

[Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Post.]
BUTLER'S BRICKS AND CONKLING'S BOULDERS.

WASHINGTON, June 13, 1878.—Old Ben Butler is roused up and will crowd things from this out, if I am not mistaken. The way he pranced around yesterday was a caution. "Who made you my master?" said he to Cox of Ohio, when Cox objected to his manner of examining the witness Smith.

Ex-Marshal Pitkin of Louisiana, arrived last night, and shortly after he got in he went to Butler's house, near the Capitol. To-day he was walking arm in arm with Roscoe Conkling in the Senate, and the Administration is beginning to see where most of this thing springs from.

Pitkin succeeded Packard as United States Marshal of Louisiana, and as such appointed all the electors and supervisors, paid all the witnesses who came to New Orleans to attend the Returning Board, issued the warrants to arrest Democrats, and assisted in fabricating the evidence which changed the several parishes from Tilden to Hayes.

Pitkin is reported to be very bitter against Sherman, and is helping Butler put it up on Wayne McVeagh. Pitkin is a firm friend of Butler's, and what mischief they can concoct when once rightly at it will be strange to see. Marshal Pitkin considers himself a much abused citizen, and proposes to revenge himself upon those whom he imagines or believes have been the cause of his troubles. If he goes on the stand with that intention then you will hear something in detail of the Louisiana villainy which will be so plain, so convincing, so well hedged in with documentary evidence that belief will be irresistable. It is said he comes well armed with dispatches and letters, some of them not creditable to their authors. So look out for ex-Marshal Pitkin.

GLOVER'S COMMITTEE AND ITS WORK.

Glover's Committee on Expenses in the Treasury Department has a lot of stuff pertinent to the present contention. Sherman, to pay the expenses of the Wayne McVeagh crowd to Louisiana, borrowed $5,000 from the First National Bank of New York. Assistant Secretary Conant wrote the letter requesting the loan with the understanding that it was to be repaid out of the public funds when a deficiency bill was passed. The Democrats smelled the item in the appropriation bill and struck it out.

Among the items of expense was one of $70 expense of Wayne McVeagh from Harrisburg to Washington, when it is known that as counsel for the railroad company Wayne McVeagh travels free, the dead squareness of the charge is not very visible. Then railroad fare to New Orleans $700; special car, $300; subsistence on route, $290; hotel expenses in New Orleans, $2,000; hotel expenses in Washington, $2,000; newspapers on the road, $291. They must have paid a dollar apiece for their newspapers, and their subsistence on the route, $290 for five men on a four days' journey, isn't that pretty steep? It was $14 50 a day for each man. They must have traveled through a very expensive country. These are the men who blink their eyes like owls at the mere mention of anything wrong—Wayne McVeagh, ex-Governor John C. Brown and others. Talk about fairness coming from anything like that. Does any one believe they would not wink at Hayes' getting in by a trick if they were to profit by it? They must take people for natural-born fools if they think when all the facts are laid before them they would not pronounce that wrong all the way through.

MEXICAN TROUBLES.

There is considerable talk here to-day on the Mexican troubles. Perhaps a powerful counter irritant to the present excitement is to be applied. General McKensie and Colonel Shafter have crossed with all the force of the border into Mexico; they take two regiments of cavalry and are provisioned for fifteen days. Two gatling guns and two rifled cannon have been taken with them, and all the available men from San Antonio, Ft. Clark, Ft. Davis and Ft. Concho have been taken along.

McKensie will be promoted sure if he can make such a demonstration as will turn the attention of the people away from the great fraud. They have tried it on several times down there, but did not succeed. One of the difficulties is they cannot find Mexicans enough to kill, the poor Greaser slips back over the sand hills, and skeets through the great Mountain passes, one days' march from the river, and through which no reconniasance can readily pass or repass, and the troops have their march for nothing. Generally all that is left of stolen cattle is their hoofs and tail, the hides are cut up in strips and patches, and the beef is eaten. What a God send it would be to Hayes and his backers if McKensie and Shafter can kick up a fuss? They must do it soon.

PITTSBURGH ARSENAL.

I had a talk with Col. Bayne last night about the sale of the Pittsburgh arsenal. He said it was not in his district and he did not propose to interfere; that Errett had sent the bill home long ago to J. K Moorhead and the Chamber of Commerce people, but they did not seem to care whether the arsenal was sold or not.

At the night session Col. Levi Maish offered an amendment to the bill for the National Soldier's Home, making General Negley one of the directors. Mr. Clymer attempted to raise the amount for equipping troops from $29,000, the figure in the bill, to $250,000 (the old border raid claim), but the House struck out the whole business. The Senate is well up in its calendar.

STANLEY MATTHEWS' COMMITTEE.

The Stanley Matthews committee in the Senate met and Stanley called them to order. He said he desired a verdict or a report at their hands right away, quick; that the best way to get at it smoothly, would be to first call Anderson and put his story in print, then call Darrell, and then he—the great Stanley, would come in and explain the whole business. The noble committee agreed to do just as requested, of course that's what it was made for, and to-day they are making Anderson tell his twice told tale.

Mrs. Jenks is here. She knows something too, but as she streaked it over to Shallanberger's office first thing on her arrival, it is thought she has made her bargain and will stick to it. J. C.

WEST POINT.

Closing Exercises of the Institution.

WEST POINT, N. Y., June 13.—About 1,000 persons were present at the exercises attending the graduation of the first class of cadets. The cadets were marched to a point in front of the platform when Mr. Hayes spoke in substance as follows:

MY FRIENDS—The very limited opportunity that we have had to make ourselves acquainted with the advantages of this interesting spot, does not authorize me to say much to these young gentlemen about to leave, but what we have seen enables us to speak with satisfaction and admiration of the thoughtfulness and excellence of the instruction given by this institution. Here something more than learning is required. The training is that which leads up to the best specimen of American manhood, and so, young gentlemen, I feel authorized to say to you that we are deeply interested in you, and we sympathize with you. Last night, as we heard upon the parade, those favorite tunes, "Home Sweet Home" and "Auld Lang Syne," we were all in sympathy with you. I merely add, that as you leave here, we, "your countrymen," feel confident that in any emergency, you are ready, with alacrity, to do well your part.

When the President concluded he was again loudly applauded. The Secretary of War, Attorney General Devens and General Sheridan each made brief and happy addresses. Diplomas were then presented, and as the last cadet came forward he was greeted with loud applause. The exercises closed with the benediction.

THE GREAT CONGRESS.

Serious Difficulties Already Interfering with a Peaceful Solution,

But Bismarck Confident Germany's Influence will Pilot Congress to a Safe Harbor.

Russian Press Take a Hopeful View of the Situation.

AMONG THE BREAKERS.

THE CONGRESS ALREADY STRIKES A ROCK—THE BODY IN A DEAD LOCK.

[By Cable to the New York Herald.]

BERLIN, June 15.—It has leaked out that a most important incident, which was kept secret, terminated the first session of the Congress on Thursday. Lord Beaconsfield demanded energetically that an arrangement should be at once made by which the Russian army and British fleet should withdraw simultaneously from the vicinity of Constantinople during the session of the Congress, so as to remove all possible source of danger to the peace of Europe until a final settlement could be arrived at. Prince Gortschakoff, on the part of Russia, EXPRESSED THE STRONGEST OPPOSITION to this proposal, insisting on the necessity of the Russian forces remaining in the positions they now occupy until the Congress should come to a final decision on the questions to be laid before it. This pronounced divergence of opinion showed the diplomatists present the extreme delicacy and difficulty of the task they had undertaken, and dissipated the sanguine expectations with which some of them had come to the Congress. Count Andrassy, seeing

THE DANGER OF THE SITUATION,

interposed and made a strong appeal to the Russian and English representatives to compromise this matter for the time being, so that the Congress might go on with its work; but neither would yield a single point, and Andrassy's appeal was in vain. A really embarrassing situation was thus presented to the delegates at the very outset, and they were

UTTERLY AT A LOSS WHAT TO DO.

Prince Bismarck, with his usual promptitude and vigor, seeing that further discussion was useless, determined to adjourn the session to Monday, so as to allow private efforts to compromise the difficulty, and to develop a plan to meet the emergency in case both parties should persist in maintaining the position taken. This is regarded as the only way the matter could then be disposed of, as the Congress could make no progress in the face of such an ugly hitch. The conclusion arrived at in the best informed diplomatic circles here from this unforeeen incident is that the first opinions which were generally expressed as to the prospects of the Congress were decidedly too optimist, and that

GREAT DIFFICULTIES WILL ARISE.

In fact, from to-day the Congress is face to face with a difficulty that will tax the skill of the ablest statesman present, and a decidedly gloomy view of the prospect is beginning to prevail. It is conceded on all sides, however, that Prince Bismarck is determined that the Congress shall arrive at a satisfactory solution of the eastern question, and that he will

USE ALL THE POWER AND INFLUENCE OF GERMANY

To bring about an understanding. The belief in his power is so great that many experienced statesmen, who see difficulties enough in the way, are confident that he will eventually succeed in averting war. In fact, with many this confidence in Bismarck's peaceful views is the only ground on which the hope of a successful issue of the Congress is based. Prince Gortschakoff, in order to place his peaceful intentions beyond all reasonable doubt, has offered, without any request having been made, to place copies of his instructions to the Russian Commissioners in Bulgaria before the Congress, claiming that these documents would show that he had no sympathy with the absorbing annexationist tendencies of Ignatieff's policy. On the question of Bessarabia, however,

HE WILL MAKE NO COMPROMISE.

He says that Russia will re-insist absolutely on the retrocession to Russia of that territory, and will take no equivalent for it. The Roumanian Commissioners present here declare that if the Congress does not give Roumania her rights she will defend Bessarabia by force of arms. The Montenegrins say the same with regard to Antivari.

AUSTRIA PREPARING FOR EMERGENCIES.

It is known for certain that the Austrian Government yesterday gave orders for the immediate mobilization of 80,000 men, so as to be ready for all emergencies. This is regarded as a sure indication that Austria has little confidence in the Congress, but an explanation may also be found in the fear of complications arising from the attitude of Roumania and Montenegro.

THE CONGRESS IS BESIEGED

with memorials, petitions and complaints of all kinds and in a most unexpected manner. In the midst of these documents some contractors and speculators continue to slip in advertisements of various kinds, which thus find their way to the very table of the Congress.

THE TURKISH ENVOYS SNUBBED.

During all this time the Turkish Plenipotentiaries continue to make calls, but fail to find any one. They know absolutely nothing of what is going on, and are in anything but a comfortable position. The Castle of Potsdam is closed to all visitors in consequence of recent Socialist attempts against the guard, which have created a feeling of great uneasiness. It is feared that incendiary attempts will be made, and the most stringent precautions are taken.

Prince Bismarck wishes that the Congress should first grapple with the most difficult questions, and therefore the subject for discussion on Monday will be the settlement of the frontiers of Bulgaria. Lord Beaconsfield intends to propose the admission of Greece to the Congress on the ground that the participation of her representatives in the discussion is extremely necessary for the proper regulation of the frontiers of Bulgaria.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Story of the Assassination, as Told by the Manager of the Theatre.

The Deed Not Long Contemplated, but Done upon a Sudden Impulse.

The Incarnation of Dramatic Prophecy, Suggested Nineteen Hundred Years Ago.

[Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

BALTIMORE, June 15.—The impression has long prevailed that Mr. John T. Ford, who was manager of Ford's Theatre at the time the Booth-Lincoln assassination occurred, was familiar with facts in connection with the matter that had never appeared in print, and he was approached by a *Gazette* reporter and asked if such was the case. Mr. Ford remarked that he had frequently been requested to give expression to his views on the subject, but had declined. A general conversation on the subject, however, ensued, the substance of which, with Mr. Ford's permission, we print. It throws some light on the great tragedy. Mr. Ford said:

John Wilkes Booth was trained from earliest infancy to consider the almost deified assassin Brutus just as Shakspeare immortalized him. His father was named "Junius Brutus." His brother is now the bearer of that surname. The great Booth frequently appeared in the play of *Julius Cæsar*, and not later than 1864 three of his sons acted the three leading characters of the play to an audience that applauded the sentiments of "Brutus" to the echo.

Now trace the assassination of Lincoln: On the morning of April 14, 1865, Booth, who had conspired for six months previous to abduct President Lincoln and convey him a prisoner to the South, was the last guest at breakfast at the National Hotel in Washington. The surrender at Appomattox had ended all chance for him to carry out his original conspiracy. He left the hotel after eleven o'clock that morning and walked up Sixth street to H, and stopped at the Surratt House, where he met the widow who kept it returning from the religious services of Good Friday, and then in the act of going to her former country place—the vehicle to convey her already at the door—to collect some money due her, so as to pay what was due by her to the Calvert estate. Booth, when informed of her intended visit, requested her to get some articles belonging to him that he had left at the country tavern, and then, bidding her adieu, he walked up H street to Tenth and down Tenth to the theatre.

When he reach there it was about, or probably a little later than, twelve o'clock, midday. There he heard for the first time that both President Lincoln and General Grant were to visit the theatre that night. The private box was in process of decoration. The White House messenger had been there an hour before to secure its use. I believe, and all reliable written or oral testimony confirms that belief, that then and there the terrible thought of the assassination first suggested itself. It came like this: "If I failed to serve the South in my conspiracy to abduct, I can now be her Brutus."

This thought fastened on his brain, and led him to go from the theatre toward the Kirkwood House to have a conference with some of his old conspirators. John Surratt was away, O'Laughlin was in Baltimore and Arnold was in a sutler's store at Fortress Monroe. They knew the abduction conspiracy had been abandoned, but Payne, Atzerodt and Herold were in Washington. These latter he got together, and conspired with them to kill the President, the victorious General, and some of the Cabinet. He must have written, between the time he parted with his co-conspirators, and the hour he again appeared at the theatre, a lengthy statement for publication, excusing his intended crime by Roman precedent. When dying he referred to it for his justification. He gave on the evening of the 14th a package to an actor, directing its delivery the next day to the *National Intelligencer*. The actor confesses that he, frightened at the risk he ran, broke the seal, read the inclosed matter, and at midnight burnt it. If that package had been preserved it would have revealed the declaration that until noon that day the writer had not premeditated murder; but feeling deeply the humiliation of the South, to the people of which he bore all the love that Brutus every felt for Rome, he would strike down that night the leading men of the victorious hosts, who were then shouting their pæans of triumph. When dying, with his face lit up with the blaze of the burning barn upon the Garrett farm, just at the break of day on the morning of April 24th, he muttered some words. A soldier bent over him and caught them from his fast-ebbing breath. First, a message for his mother: "Tell her I did it, as I thought for the best." And then he said: "Tell others that the communication I wrote addressed to the *National Intelligencer*, and asked if that communication had ever been received? His reply was "No." It was, continued Mr. Ford, burnt in the grate of a chamber of a boarding-house, and a Catholic priest, now living in Washington, had the secret confessed to him soon afterward. I had the occurrence revealed to me, with the added information of the confession by the party who was the custodian of the package. This fully sustains my theory that John Wilkes Booth had not contemplated the assassination of President Lincoln when he met Mrs. Surratt at midday, and he never met her again.

In order to demonstrate that his brain was turned by the poetic and dramatic glamour which transmitted the story of the Roman assassination, said Mr. Ford, it is but just to describe him at this time: In person he was remarkably handsome, with a face of singular manly beauty, in perfect health, less than twenty-six years of age, and almost idolized by his friends. As an actor he could earn at least $10,000 per annum. He was so popular in Boston that during an engagement at the Museum hundreds of ladies have waited to see him leave the stage to go to his notel. The facts and opinions, will I think, show the great danger of glorifying assassination under any circumstances. "Julius Cæsar" was to Rome the union of the scholar, soldier and the gentleman. Mighty "Cæsar!" All Rome did love him once, not without cause. Yet "Cassius" did say, "How many ages hence shall this our lofty scene be acted over in States unborn and accents unknown?" "Was this," added Mr. Ford, in closing the interview, "the incarnation of dramatic prophecy, suggesting the crime that occurred 1,900 years after, 'in States unborn and accents yet unknown,' when Cæsar died?"

A Warning to Statesmen.

[From the Chicago Tribune (Rep.)]

The downfall of Mr. Mitchell in Oregon furnishes additional evidence that the rank and file of the Republican party, if objectionable party leaders who wish to subordinate everything to self-interest cannot be induced to retire by any other means, will throw away power temporarily rather than not free themselves of the incubus. Messers Conkling and Cameron may have a taste of the same discipline this fall.

He Evokes no Enthusiasm.

[From the Washington Post.]

Not a single cheer nor the faintest show of popular applause greeted the fraudulent President yesterday, from the fifteen thousand people among whom he passed at the navy-yard. Had he appeared at a funeral his reception could not have been more cheerless.

Reminds Him of a Little Story.

[Washington Post.]

Mr. Hayes is reported to have said that he firmly believes the investigation will develop the fact that all the frauds in the election of 1876 were committed by the Democrats! We have never heard of but one case of virtue equal to this, and that was the case of the sorrowful Irish female who asked for a divorce on the ground that her husband was not true to her; and being asked if she had evidence of the fact, replied that she had; that she had good reason to believe he was not the father of her last child.

"One of the Best Papers in the Country."

[Erie Observer.]

The enterprise and ability displayed by THE PITTSBURGH POST is earning encomiums for it in every direction. It is one of the best papers in the country, and gives the earliest news of important events of any paper that reaches this city. We congratulate Gen. Barr upon the marked success he is making of THE POST.

Jay Gould's Idiocy.

[N. Y. Tribune.]

The difference between Republican and Democratic fraud is that the most persistent search does not reveal the former, and the latter bulges out without any search whatever.

Shrewd Mr. Schurz.

[Washington Post.]

Mr. Schurz didn't write any letters. He did it all with his mouth while the train was stopping thirty minutes for dinner at a way station called Columbus, in the State of Ohio.

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Extraordinary Reductions!!
IN ALL STYLES OF SUMMER
Boots, Shoes, Gaiters & Slippers
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C. D. SIMEN'S,
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Infants' Turkey Morocco, Ankle Ties, 2 to 5, at 45c; Kid Button Slippers, 2 to 5 at 60c. Children's Bright Grain Button Shoes, 7 to 10, at $1 00; Fine Kid Button Shoes, 7 to 10, at $1 15; Bright Grain Side Lace, 7 to 10, at $1 00; Kid and Turkey Morocco Side Lace, 7 to 10, at $1 15.

Misses' Lasting Lace Gaiters, 11 to 2, at 85c, worth $1 25; Bright Grain Button Shoes, 11 to 2, at $1 25; Kid and Turkey Morocco Side Lace, 11 to 2, at $1 50.

Ladies' Lasting Slippers, 3 to 8, at 50c; Kid Slippers, 2½ to 7, at 75c; Kid Newport Ties, 2 to 7, at $1 00; Kid Buckle and Button Slipper, 2 to 7, at $1 00; Kid Buckle and Button Slipper, 2 to 7, at $1 25, worth $1 50; Lasting Lace and Congress Gaiters, 3 to 7, at 85c; Lasting Foxed Gaiters, 3 to 8, at $1 00; Lasting Side Lace Gaiters, 2½ to 7, at $1 25; Lasting Button Gaiters, 2½ to 7, at $1 50; Lasting Kid Foxed Button, 2½ to 7, at $1 75; Kid Side Lace Shoes, 2½ to 7, at $1 75; Turkey Morocco High Lace Shoes, 2½ to 7, at $1 50; Grain High Lace Shoes, 3 to 7, at $1 00.

Boys' A Calf Congress Gaiters, 11 to 5, at $1 25.

Men's Working Shoes, 6 to 11, at $1 00; Hob Nail and Spanbe Shoes, 6 to 11, at $1 45; Iron Side Shoes, 6 to 11, at $1 45; B Calf Low Walking Shoes, 6 to 11, at $1 25; B Calf Low Buckle Shoes, 6 to 11, at $1 40; Seamless Lace Shoes, 6 to 11, at $1 25; Best Fine Calf Low Shoes, 6 to 11, at $2 50; B Calf Box-Toe Congress, 6 to 10, at $1 50; B Calf Button Shoes, 6 to 9, at $2 00; B Calf Congress Gaiters, 6 to 11, at $1 25; Calf Buckle Alexis, 6 to 11, at $1 50; Working Boots, 6 to 11, at $2 00; Fine Calf Boots, 6 to 10, at $2 50.

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To Repair and put in good order in time for FOURTH OF JULY and the FALL SHOOTING. I will also take them in part pay for new ones.
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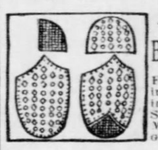
In the modern Blood Remedy of the age. Tetter, Carbuncles, Ulcers, Boils, Pimples, and all blood diseases yield to its wonderful influence. "Pure Blood is the guarantee of health. Said: "It cured my son of Scrofula."—J. C. Brooks, Painesville, O. "It cures my child of Erysipelas."—Mrs. E. Smeltzer, Lancaster, Pa. Price $1. R. E. SELLERS & CO., Frop's, Pittsburgh, Pa. Sold by Druggists and Country Store Keepers.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$10 TO $25 PER DAY to Farmers' Sons and other energetic young men to sell an article as STAPLE as COFFEE, to Farmers and others in their own neighborhoods. Particulars Free. Address—THE CENTENNIAL CO., St. Louis, Mo. nov13:1y W

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Continues to afford reliable special treatment in all Private, Nervous and Urinary Diseases. Cures warranted. Spermatorrhœa or seminal weakness resulting from SELF-ABUSE or other causes, producing NERVOUS DEBILITY, NIGHT EMISSIONS, DESPONDENCY, DIZZINESS, DIMNESS OF SIGHT, PIMPLES ON THE FACE, WEAKNESS OF MIND AND BODY; also Impotency, LOSS OF SEXUAL POWER, STERILITY, &c., unfitting the victim for business or marriage, and rendering life miserable, are perfectly cured in shortest time, insuring permanent relief.
Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, all urinary diseases, and Syphilis (all forms), consisting of SKIN ERUPTIONS, ULCERS IN THE MOUTH, THROAT OR ON OTHER PARTS OF THE BODY, are thoroughly cured, and BLOOD POISON perfectly eradicated from the system. Dr. Whittier is a regular graduate of medicine and surgery, as his diploma at the office shows; his life-long special experience in all private diseases, with the purest medicines prepared by himself, enables him to cure difficult cases after others fail—it is self-evident that a physician treating thousands of cases every year acquires great skill. The establishment is central and retired, and so arranged that patients see the Doctor only. Consultation and correspondence private and free. Pamphlet sent SEALED for stamp. Medicines sent everywhere. Office hours 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and from 6 to 8 P. M. Sundays 10 A. M. to 1 only.
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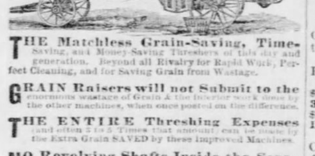
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100,000 TICKETS AT TWO DOLLARS EACH, HALF-TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.
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1 Capital Prize		10,000
1 Capital Prize		5,000
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5 Prizes of	1,000	5,000
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100 Prizes of	100	10,000
500 Prizes of	50	10,000
500 Prizes of	20	10,000
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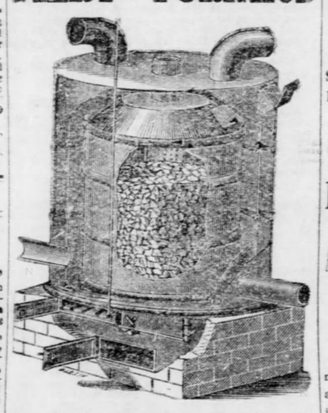
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Crape Hats a Specialty, from $2 50 to $10.

Silk Parasols for Children	50c
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Flowers, Ribbons and Hats received daily. Leave your orders early in the week for your "New Hat" as by "Our New System," TRIMMING FREE OF CHARGE, we have at times an unusual rush. Delay may cause disappointment.
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BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS,
AT PRICES THAT CAN'T BE BEAT.
Infants' Shoes, genuine, 2 to 5, 40c up.
Children's Button Shoes, 4 to 7, 75c up; Peb. Gr. Lace Shoes, 7 to 11, 75c up; Peb. Gr. Button Shoes, 7 to 10, $1 00 up.
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Ladies' Bright Gr. High Lace Shoes, 3 to 7, $1 00; Genuine Turkey Morocco Button Shoes, 3 to 7, $1 75; Lasting Fox Gaiters, 3 to 7, $1 00; Lasting Button Gaiters, 3 to 7, $1 40; Lasting Gaiters, Lace or Congress, 3 to 7, 85c.
Men's Working Shoes, 6 to 11, $1 00; B Calf Congress Gaiters, 6 to 11, $1 25; A Calf Buckle Alexis, 6 to 11, $1 50; B Calf Buckle Box-toe Alexis, 6 to 10, $1 75; Hob Nail and Spanbe Shoes, 6 to 11, $1 40; Working Boots, 6 to 11, $2 00; Genuine Calf Boots, 6 to 10, $2 50.
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The genuine LORILLARD TIN TAG TOBACCO can be distinguished by a TIN TAG on each lump with the word LORILLARD stamped thereon.
Over 7,088 tons tobacco sold in 1877, and nearly 3,000 persons employed in factories.
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The Tin Tag Smoking Tob'a "is second to none" in aroma, mildness, purity & quality

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WASHINGTON.

An Ex-Marshal to Make Startling Disclosures.

The Part Sherman and Garfield Took in Louisiana Frauds.

Political Complexion of the Next House.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.

ANOTHER LOUISIANA SENSATION EXPECTED.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—Ex-Marshal Pitkin of Louisiana is here, and has been in close conference with Ben Butler and Senator Conkling all day. If he testifies to facts in his possession it will be the most complete exhibit of the Louisiana frauds yet made public. It is said he comes armed with documentary evidence that will nail Sherman and Garfield, and put in the shade, by its startling disclosures, all the evidence that has yet been taken. Pitkin feels aggrieved at being turned out of his office after using desperate exertions to put Hayes in, and if he goes at him will riddle Rutherford thoroughly.

BUTLER AND COX ON THE WARPATH.

General Butler and ex-Governor Cox of Ohio had another turn at it to-day on the Potter Committee when old Ben told Cox he would not submit to any further interruptions, and further when he met an unwilling witness, such as Smith the ex-appointment clerk, he would use all experience he had acquired to get the truth out of him. Bluff Ben concluded by telling Cox that he might safely play the Hector as the head of a department but that he couldn't come the giraffe over this committee.

SENATOR BAYARD ON A TRAIL.

Mr. Bayard in the Senate to-day in executive session moved to reconsider the confirmation of Morris Marks as Collector of Internal Revenue in Louisiana. Marks was one of the Hayes electors and the object of the motion is to ascertain whether he was a party to the forged electoral certificate which came up from Louisiana and on which the certificate vote of Louisiana was awarded to Hayes. J. C.

[Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Post.]

THE POTTER PROBING.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 12, 1878.—The cry of "put him out" which is started in a hall or theatre by one or two men, if persisted in resolutely, will soon spread all over the house and be a perfect clamor. It looks to me here now that if the evidence continues the way it has begun that the cry of "put him out," now called but by a few, would spread until the chorus of a million of voters had compelled some kind of recognition,

The resolutions of Anti-Tamany in New York yesterday have that kind of a ring. The last one of the resolutions reads:

Resolved, That this investigation should be pushed to its full consequences; that the guilty conspirators should not be left in possession of the Government; and that since fraud vitiates every title, and since no man can be President except by election, according to the Constitution, Rutherford B. Hayes and William A. Wheeler should be expelled from the office which they hold, and Samuel J. Tilden and Thomas A. Hendricks should occupy the posts to which they were elected by a majority of the people.

The first resolution, thanking the investigators, will show the tardy how the swift are appreciated:

Resolved, That public thanks are due to the patriotic men who originated, and, in the face of the most determined opposition, are carrying through the investigation of the electoral frauds in Louisiana and Florida, through which Rutherford B. Hayes, who was not elected, was installed as President.

Darrall, the dapper little Congressman from Louisiana, was put on the stand yesterday to prove by his letters and conversation the state of mind John Sherman and Stanley Matthew were in when they considered the Sherman letter genuine.

Glover of Missouri, who sometime ago had his special committee at work on the treasury, is after Sherman for paying the visiting statesmen.

THE NEXT HOUSE.

There was considerable talk last night about the political complexion of the next House should it be called upon to elect a President. At present Congress is Republican by a call of the States. That is a majority in the delegations from the various States gives the Republicans three of a majority of the States, New York is Republican by one vote so that a gain of one Democratic member would change the complexion of that State. Ohio has been redistricted and that will change it. Oregon has already voted and gains one on the Democratic column. South Carolina will also be on the Democratic side. Thus the Republicans are likely to lose four votes counting by States, whilst the Democrats are not likely to lose any. The present probabilities seem to be that the States will be divided in the following manner in the next Congress.

DEMOCRATIC—TWENTY STATES.

Alabama,	Louisiana,	Ohio,
Arkansas,	Maryland,	South Carolina,
Connecticut,	Mississippi,	Tennessee,
Delaware,	Missouri,	Texas,
Florida,	New Jersey,	Virginia,
Georgia,	North Carolina,	West Virginia.
Kentucky,	Oregon,	

REPUBLICAN—SEVENTEEN STATES.

Colorado,	Massachusetts,	New York,
Illinois,	Michigan,	Pennsylvania,
Indiana,	Minnesota,	Rhode Island,
Iowa,	Nebraska,	Vermont,
Kansas,	Nevada,	Wisconsin,
Maine,	N. Hampshire,	

Divided—California.

The Democrats will have advantage in the fall campaign from the developments of the Potter Committee, and may win the next House by more than double the present majority. All this talk and figuring goes to show what men think in the present situation of affairs.

TOOMBS AND STEPHENS.

Bob Toombs of Georgia, in a dispatch to Alex. H. Stephens, recommends him to bounce the Democrats, and run independent for Congress in his district, saying "I am with you to the last." It is said of Stephens by many Democrats, that they wish he would "go," as every cause with which he has been connected has been either betrayed or ruined.

A PENNSYLVANIA EXCURSION.

Five hundred and fifty excursionists from Pennsylvania, accompanied by Chambers McKibbin and other leading Democratic politicians, arrived here this morning. J. C.

[Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Post.]

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The first witness called before the Potter Committee was the late private Secretary of Governor Kellogg. He followed the fortunes of Kellogg north and is now the private Secretary to the Collector of Internal Revenue. He has a slight stoppage in his speech, is evidently a descendant of Creole stock, and has the overly polite manne s so often seen in persons of Southern blood.

KELLOGG'S PRIVATE SECRETARY TESTIFIES.

Henry Conquest Clark sworn—Reside now in Washington. Residence New Orleans. Was Private Secretary of Kellogg during his whole term of office. Was not present at meeting of electors. General Anderson first stated to me the differences in the certificates. He stated that friends in Washington had said certificates were on one sheet and they should be on two sheets. I took charge of them. I sent them to the *Republican* office and they printed them.

I received from the printing office the forms and some of the clerks in the building filled it in. Anderson stated that he had opened it. He mentioned no names of persons who had advised him they were wrong. He got back to New Orleans some days before Christmas.

ANDERSON STRAIGHTENS THINGS.

Governor Kellogg said to me: "I wish you would see General Anderson; there is something wrong about the certificates." I then went into another room, saw Anderson and felt authorized to act without further instructions.

I left the certificates in the Governor's room and passed the word around to the electors. I filed the copies in the Secretary of State office in Louisiana. I sealed up both returns.

I did not seal up first set in my own office, there was such a crowd; mailed one, sent one by Mr. Hill to District Clerk's office and gave one to Mr. Anderson.

THE TWO SETS OF RETURNS.

When I got the first certificate back from Mr. Anderson it was about three days we had the others ready. It was in Christmas week. There was authority to take the returns to Washington issued to Gen. Anderson. Kellogg first and the subsequent signatures were next attached as they came in. They were signed in a side room to which Gen. Anderson and others had free access.

I took the first set of papers around and had the electors sign them. The papers had all been prepared; I had them ready. The form was taken from an old copy of the Congressional record, considerably modified by the counsel called in for the occasion. This is the envelope of the first set of returns. I put an unusual seal on it—one of an extinct bank on the envelope—when I registered the first set. This is the envelope of the second set. I took it to the postoffice. The certificate first sent was prepared after consultation with a number of lawyers. (Chairman Potter and Stenger indulged in a laugh.) So far as the authority of the messenger was concerned, there was only one certificate prepared to my knowledge.

Potter hands witness authority accompanying the second set; I know nothing of the second authority. This is the first intimation I have that there was a second authority.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

It was nearly two o'clock when the committee had a quorum. Ben Butler came in and went out. Potter flitted back and forward. Stenger came early and Eppa Hunton and Blackburn tarried in the House to vote on some measure.

Eppa Hunton is generally on time. This morning when Blackburn came in and found Hunton seated at the table he said: "Well, Hunton, do you still sleep in the capital? No matter what time I come I find you here."

When Jim Onslow was Marshal of the rotunda in Harrisburg and John Glass was Speaker of the House he wanted Onslow to get around a little earlier, "what" said Onslow, "come round here in the morning with a torch?" "We will sit here on Sunday" said Blackburn.

"I think for the American Congress to hold a session on Sunday is an outrage," said Eppa Hunton.

MORE TESTIMONY.

Conquest Clark continues: The first set came into my hands signed. I was mistaken about seeing them signed. I know Mr. Burch, he is a colored man. I saw Mr. Brewster sign. First heard that the certificate had forged names to one of the certificates in a Cincinnati paper. I naturally would speak and think I spoke to Gov. Packard about it. I might have written to Gov. Kellogg about these names. I cut out the item and enclosed it to the Governor. This subject never came up between us as long as Governor Kellogg was Governor. I am now a stenographer in the Treasury Department. Mr. Joffiner was a Captain of police. Mr. Burch was a State Senator from Baton Rouge, but resided in New Orleans. Mr. Brewster was Surveyor General. Mr. Levisee was a U. S. Commissioner.

THOUGHT CERTIFICATES ALL RIGHT.

It did not occur to me that there was anything wrong with the certificates except the dates, or some slight clerical error. Never talked to any one about the Sherman letter except that I heard of it in the newspapers. I sealed the certificates up. I was not acquainted with the handwriting of some of the electors, and I naturally put the certificates in their envelopes without any suspicion as to their regularity or authenticity. I have yet the original certificate which General Anderson returned to me. I had a number of certificates of the Governor made out.

SURPLUS CERTIFICATES.

Clark pulled from his pocket several certificates, all filled out with the seal of State on. The first set was signed by the Governer but he objected to the hand writing and they were put aside and another set signed, because they were written out in a plainer hand. There was no question about Gen. Anderson being in Washington and returning between the time of the first and the making of the second certificates. I know Thos. S. Kelly, the door-keeper of Governor Kellogg. Would not know his writing.

Thos. S. Kelly is the man who is supposed to have written in the electors names to the certificate.

A full committee was now around the table and a perfect crush around the correspondents' chairs.

Mr. Darrall was re-called—I was at home most of the time during the time the visiting statesmen were there. I saw some of them, Hale I think. I had possibly a talk about the election. Did not see any gentlemen of the Returning Board. I left them to stand firm without me.

Chairman Potter said he had a verbal message from Gov. Kellogg and expected him in a few moments, but he did not come and the Committee adjourned until Monday at ten o'clock. It was hard to keep a quorum, all day, and McMahon was anxious to get back into the House.

THE RESULT OF TO-DAY'S TESTIMONY

is a gradual tightening in of the sure and certain lines of truth which all go to show the villainy.

Ex-Marshal Pitkin moved in and out of the room in a business like manner. He is a handsome, sharp looking individual, big nosed, red moustache, is neatly dressed and looks as if he had a case to settle here. The wrong man was pointed out to us as Pitkin yesterday. This is a business looking chap to-day.

VISIT TO MOUNT VERNON.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The routine business in Congress was crowded this morning. All was hurry and confusion.

Yesterday the annual visit of Governors of States and the Board of Visitors to Mount Vernon took place. The visitors were received at the entrance to the mansion by the vice regents of the Mount Vernon Association, and were conducted to the east parlor, Governor Holliday, of Va., escorting Mrs. Charles B. Ball, and Governor Matthews, of W. Va., Mrs. Lewis Washington. General Fitzhugh Lee welcomed the Governors in the name of the vice regents, and Governors Holliday and Matthews responded. The council reassembled during the afternoon. Mrs. Farnsworth, of Michigan, on account of her age, tendered her resignation as vice regent from Michigan, and has named her successor. She will, however, still remain a member. The council paid the annual visit to the tomb and found evidences of decay in the structure, and recommended that the repairing be so done as to retain the original features. The superintendent was directed to provide uniforms for those employed about Mount Vernon, a navy blue blouse with brass buttons, and a black belt, with the name "Mount Vernon" engraved on the buckle. Mrs. Finch has contributed a quilt made of pieces of dress owned by Mrs. Martha Washington, and Mrs. Lewis Washington has contributed brick, stone and other material from the Wakefield mansion, the house in which Washington was born. Among the party from this city was Mr. W. W. Corcoran, after whom the new boat of the association will be named; the Governors of Virginia and West Virginia, with large delegations from their States of ladies and gentlemen.

Ex-Senator Simon Cameron was on the floor of the House this morning talking to Speaker Randall.

MEETING OF WORKINGMEN.

A mass meeting of the workingmen was held at the East Capitol steps last night, whilst Congress was in session, when our friend, Hendrick B. Wright, the Congressman from Luzerne county, was sent for. He quickly responded and told them that they had the power of remedying their condition in their own hands, and they ought to know how to exercise it. He was neither a communist nor an agrarian; but he was in favor of giving the laboring man all the rights and privileges of the capitalist. There has been nothing but class legislation in Congress for the past twenty-five years, all for corporations, Credit Mobilier, and railroads—none for the masses. He said the reporters at the Capitol, and the subsidized press of the country had denounced him because he had unselfishly and earestly devoted his life to the services of the laboring classes. He wanted the Government to aid the poor man with a loan. The press objected, but would build jails, penitentiaries and madhouses, and increase the army to 100,000 men. In his own State there were 4,800 men in madhouses from starvation, and they are still building penitentiaries. He did not want any result to be obtained by force. He wanted a revolution by ballots, not by bayonets.

At the close of the meeting one of the Woman's Rights' advocates spoke a piece which was not relished. Mrs. Belva Lockwood ranted at the audience and told them to drink less rum and buy less tobacco, and spend their loose quarters in buying the workingmen's journals.

LIEUT. TOTTEN'S DEATH.

Lieutenant Edwin H. Totten, who had just graduated from West Point, was killed near Cold Spring, N. Y., yesterday morning, by being caught between two passenger trains going in opposite directions. Three ladies and a lad were with him, all of whom escaped. He was returning from the Alumni dinner at West Point. Lieut. Totten was a grandson of General Totten, U. S. A., who formerly resided in Pittsburgh and was one of the firm of Knapp & Totten. J. C.

[By Associated Press.]

HAYES' TITLE.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The House Judiciary Committee to-day adopted the report prepared by Representative Hartridge adverse to the Kimmel bill and in support of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the two Houses of the Forty-fourth Congress, having counted the votes cast for President and Vice President of the United States, and having declared Rutherford B. Hayes and Wm. A. Wheeler duly elected President and Vice President, there is no power in any subsequent Congress to reverse that declaration, nor can any such power be exercised by the Courts of the United States, or any other tribunal that Congress can create under the Constitution.

Representatives Knott and Butler will submit separate expressions of their views, dissenting from the conclusions and arguments of the majority. Representatives Frye, Conger and Lapham (Republicans) agree to the majority report, except that portion which justified and commends the Potter investigation. The vote of the Committee on the main question is therefore unanimous, with the exception of Knott and Butler and of Lynde, who is at West Point, and whose position is not yet ascertained.

THE MONETARY CONFERENCE.

The President nominated Reuben E. Fenton of New York, Wm. S. Groesbeck of Ohio, and Francis A. Walker of Connecticut, United States Commissioners at the International Monetary Conference.

AN APPEAL AND A THREAT FOR AID.

Speaker Randall and other members of the Pennsylvania delegation in the House, received an anonymous dispatch from Philadelphia, saying. "There is in this city over 100,000 of us idle, starving workingmen who desire work. If Congress fails to give more liberally for public improvements here, there will be riots greater than ever known. We must have bread." The Pennsylvania members are not blamable for the failure to make larger appropriations. They were among those who worked hard for increases.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

The majority report of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections upon Sargent's joint resolution proposing a Sixteenth amendment to the Constitution prohibiting States from disfranchising women, takes the ground substantially that this amendment, if adopted, will make several millions of female votes, totally inexperienced in political affairs, quite genally dependent upon the other sex, all incapable of performing military duty, and without power to enforce the laws which their numerical strength may enable them to make, and comparatively few of whom wish to assume the irksome and responsible political duties which the measure would thrust upon them and which many men seek to evade. Such a change should only be made slowly and in response to general public demand. Thirty thousand names asking for this legislation were obtained through efforts of woman suffrage societies, thoroughly organized with active and zealous managers. Without woman suffrage, the legislation for woman is constantly improving, and disabilities imposed upon her under the common law are being swept away by the spirit of the age. The States are gradually granting suffrage to woman, perhaps with good results. The committee regarded it as unwise and inexpedient to enable two-thirds of the States through an amendment to the constitution to force woman suffrage upon the other third, in which public opinion of both sexes may be strongly averse to such a change.

VARIOUS MATTERS.

The Confederate Memorial Association to-day dedicated the graves of the Confederate dead at Arlington. 1,500 persons were in attendance.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections to-day decided to report adversely upon the joint resolution proposing a constitutional amendment to provide for woman suffrage.

COMING OUT.

Another Chapter of Louisiana Secret History.

Who Furnished the Money for the Visiting Statesmen?

An Important Link in the Chain of Evidence for the Impeachment of Sherman.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—Another interesting chapter of the history of the late Presidential election has come to light. It will be remembered that when the Presidential Commission was sent South the question was frequently asked in the newspapers, "Who pays its expenses?" The following letters fully answer that hitherto unanswered question:

[Private and Confidential.]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, March 23, 1877.

Geo. F. Baker, Cashier First National Bank, New York:

MY DEAR SIR—The President has decided to send a Commission, composed of men of prominence and respectability, to some of the Southern States for the purpose of healing, if possible, the present political difficulties which exist in them. It is also hoped this course will secure to the Administration and the Government the moral support and aid of persons residing in Southern localities. The only practical difficulty in the way of carrying out this grand project arises from the want of an appropriation. Your bank can remove that difficulty, and it is for the purpose of securing your aid in this matter that I address this letter to you, believing that you will cheerfully co-otperate in the work which has for its aim and object the peaceful solution of grave and perplexing difficulties. The amount which will be required will probably fall between $3,000 and $4,000.

What I have to suggest is this: That your bank advance this money to some person, who will be appointed the disbursing agent, and receive from him the vouchers which he will take when he makes his disbursements. When Congress convenes again a deficiency appropriation bill will be asked for by the Executive for the purpose indicated above, and what you shall advance will be promptly returned to you. I do not think there can be any hazard or risk in the matter, or I would not suggest it. I have thought, also, that you would be pleased to have the opportunity to render the aid which is needed for a good purpose at this time. I shall be glad to receive an early reply to this letter.

With much respect, I am yours,
CHAS. F. CONANT.

An early reply to this letter was read, as follows:

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
NEW YORK, March 24, 1877.

MY DEAR MR. CONANT—I am in receipt of your letter of yesterday in regard to making an advance of money for the expenses of the Commission to be appointed by the President to visit Southern States, and beg to say that the bank will take pleasure in extending the accommodation in the manner requested.

Yours, truly, GEO. F. BAKER.

The unearthing of these letters opens up a new lead for an investigation which is likely to play an important part in the impeachment of John Sherman, an event almost certain to come in the near future; for this manner of paying the bills of the Commission is held by some of the best lawyers in the House to be a flagrant violation of law, which prohibits any officer of the Government from anticipating any appropriation. Sherman's name does not appear in these letters, but it is not conceivable that the plan was conceived or carried out without his sanction.

Conant is the special financial agent of the Government at London in the interest of the Syndicate. He is Sherman's confidential man in all business between the Treasury and Syndicate, and at the time the letters were written was Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. It is further significant that Fahnestock, President of the First National Bank, is one of the five members of the Syndicate; that his bank is a special depository for United States four and one-half per cent. bonds, and that it has for a long time been Secretary Sherman's most specially favored financial institution. Sherman's responsibility, however, will be fully proved by letters over his signature, to Baker and to the Commission, vouching for Powers, who was the disbursing agent appointed, and who was promoted shortly after his return from this expedition.

The Commission's bill of expense has also been unearthed. It is an entertaining document, and will be fine nuts for Ben Butler, especially an item of fifty-nine dollars and some cents for traveling expenses of Wayne McVeigh from Harrisburg to Washington and return. As this amount is four or five times above the regular fare, Butler will be likely to ask Wayne to explain. The bill further shows that Justice Harlan took his son along at the expense of the appropriation which the President was to ask Congress to make, and that it cost about $4,000 to indulge in that Commission. The hotel bill averages $12 per head per day. The deficiency appropriation, as preordained, was recommended, and came very near being tacked on by Chairman Atkins to the Deficiency bill. By advice, however, he declined to appropriate, and the scheme now is to have the Senate tack it on to the Sundry Civil bill.

FUN IN OHIO.

A Stalwart Raking of the Fraudulent President.

Great Dissatisfaction Over the Indorsement of Hayes.

Everything was dull in the Ohio Republican Convention on Wednesday until the platform came up for consideration with its mild indorsement of Hayes' motives. Then the fun began, and the Paris of America was made to howl with "stalwart" denunciation of having any thing to do with the Fraud. This extract from Gen. Beatty's speech shows the temper of the anti-Hayes men:

The leading features of the Administration are the Southern policy, the Civil Service policy and the Financial policy. Now, I undertake to say that the Southern policy of this Administration is an outrage upon the rights of Republicans of the South. (Applause and hisses.) The Civil Service policy is a shame, (renewed applause and hisses), and the veto of the Silver bill (applause and hisses) was an effort to defeat the only measure which made resumption possible without universal bankruptcy. (Applause and hisses.) If I understand this Southern policy, (Renewed applause and hisses.) I hear the geese who are hissing to-day, and I give you notice that unless you allow me to speak you will be plucked in October. (Renewed applause, hisses, and cries of "That is so.")

Mr. Gilmore of Ross—I hope some of you may be able to keep the Democrats still while the gentleman speaks.

General Beatty—Mr. Chairman, if I understand this thing that you call the Southern policy of the Administration, it is a policy by which a great party has been disappointed, humiliated and betrayed. (Renewed applause and hisses.)

It is a policy by which two Republican States of this Union have been turned over into the hands of the rebels and Democrats. (Applause and hisses.) It is a policy which seeks to conciliate our enemies, to conciliate Democrats, by sacrificing our friends. (Applause and hisses.) It is a policy that has turned its back on the Republicans of the South, who went through hell-fire to put Rutherford B. Hayes into the Executive chair. (Applause and hisses.) It is the policy of cold-blooded ingratitude (applause and hisses), of deliberate treachery, of shameless cowardice (renewed applause and hisses), and, so help me God, I will never support any man who stands upon that platform. (Applause, hisses and cries of "Put him down," "Put him down," "Go on.")

The Chair (rapping to order)—Gentlemen, this is a Republican Convention. We can stand discussion, but we can not stand disorder. Let the gentleman proceed. (A voice in the gallery, "Put them out.")

Mr. Bickham of Montgomery—If we dont have order, I will move to clear the house.

The Chair—We will have order.

A voice—If the Chairman would not twit the gentleman, they would not hiss him.

The Chair—Gentlemen, let us have order. There is no necessity for clearing the hall. Democrats have need of instruction, but they need to be kept in order.

General Beatty resuming:

I simply desire to say a word more, and don't care about saying that. [Voices, "Go on."] I desire simply to say that this policy of ingratitude, of treachery to party has been tried before in this country, and it never led either to honor or success. It was tried by Millard Filmore, by John Tyler and by Andrew Johnson, and it left them without a party and without a following. For twelve months these questions have been argued before the people of the United States, and every single day for the past twelve months the Administration has been losing friends, and if you undertake to endorse the Administration you insure the defeat of your ticket. [Renewed applause and hisses.]

LEVISEE'S BRIBERY STORY.

Mr. Joseph Hernandez Explains his Connection With the Affair.

Levisee's Notion of What Could Make Him a Tilden Man.

[From the New Orleans Democrat.]

Regarding the charge of attempting to bribe Judge Levisee, one of the Hayes electors, Mr. Joseph Hernandez said, yesterday: "The evening before the assembling of the Electoral College, in 1876; two gentlemen friends of mine sent for me, and said they desired to consult with me concerning a certain Presidential elector who had just arrived in this city from Shreveport, and who had expressed his conviction that Tilden had really and fairly carried Louisiana, but who was afraid to vote as his convictions and conscience prompted, because of the rage such a course would create among the Republicans who, he believed, would surely take his life unless he was offered protection by the Democrats and furnished with means sufficient to leave the State after casting his vote. This man's name was A. B. Levisee, said these gentlemen. I replied to my friends that I knew Mr. Levisee very well, and asked for the particulars.

"Mr. Walter said that Captain Aiken, President of the Red River Transportation Company, had informed him that Judge Levisee had come down from Shreveport with Mr. S. M. Asher, a well-known citizen of that place, on the same boat, and that during the trip, which lasted several days, Mr. Asher and Judge Levisee had held long and frequent conversations on the subject of the Presidential election, and that Mr. Asher was satisfied that Mr. Levisee could be made to vote for Tilden if his fears for his life could be quieted and a safe retreat provided for him. I was therefore requested to see Judge Levisee, and to ascertain exactly what he desired and what could be done.

"A short while after this conversation with Mr. Pugh he and I walked to the corner of Common and Carondelet, where we met Mr. Asher and Judge Levisee. Judge Levisee greeted me very cordially and introduced me to Mr. Asher, whom I did not know, who he (Levisee) said was his friend, &c. At my suggestion we retired to my office, which is but two doors from Common on Carondelet. At the door of my office Judge Levisee hesitated, remarking that it might not be prudent for him to be seen entering my office—he feared his steps might have been dogged. Turning to me he said: 'Mr. Hernandez, you may speak very freely to Mr. Asher. He is my friend, and whatever he says I will do. Speak to him as you would to myself.' Saying this, Judge Levisee bade us good night and left, and Mr. Asher and I entered my office, where Mr. Asher spoke in substance as follows. Said he: 'Levissee is really and conscientiously of the opinion that Tilden has carried Louisiana, and he is very much inclined to cast his vote for Tilden in the Electoral College, provided his life is duly protected, and means sufficient furnished him to leave the State after casting his vote. Levisee is so much in earnest about this that he has a speech already written which he will deliver in explanation of his vote for Tilden.'

"I replied that, as far as protection was concerned, it was a very easy matter to arrange, but as to the means to leave the State, how much, said I, will Levisee require?

"'Two hundred thousand dollars,' said Asher.

"At this enormously preposterous proposition I could not repress my sense of the ridiculous and laughed outright.

"Mr. Asher then said that Levisee was deeply impressed with the magnitude of the crisis the Presidential question then portended; that he felt the stupendous effect his single vote must exert; that the Presidency of the United States literally rested upon his vote; that it was the biggest thing that the most vivid imagination could conceive; that though he was convinced Mr. Tilden had fairly carried Louisiana, yet if he dared vote for him the Republicans would never let him live in the State; that he had a large family to provide for; that he would like to go to England, and that $200,000 would make him easy and comfortable, and would somewhat compensate him for his exile in a foreign land.

"To all of which I answered that the sum was much too large; that the best I thought could be done was to fully protect Levisee's life, and that probably I could raise a fund of $50,000 to enable him to place himself beyond the reach of Republican assassins, if he was disposed to do what he conscientiously believed was right.

"Mr. Asher then left me, stating that he would call again at my office the next morning at 9 o'clock. At the appointed hour he came to my office and reported that Levisee had disappeared; that he had waited for him, and afterward hunted for him, but without success. Mr. Asher then went to the Custom House and returned at 10½ o'clock, saying that Levisee was in the Custom House, under the surveillance of the Republican leaders, and that no one was allowed to see him. From that moment until he cast his vote for Hayes and Wheeler, Levisee was never allowed by the Republicans to get out of their sight. This is absolutely the whole story," said Mr. Hernandez, and we then bade him good day.

Gen. Butler's Proposal.

The bill introduced by Gen. Butler and referred to the Committee on Public Lands, is intended for the relief of the industrial classes, and to carry out the principles heretofore advocated by him in a speech in the House. The design is to settle persons on public lands around the Western military posts, to supply them with arms to protect themselves against hostile Indians, and thus encourage other white settlements, and always have an efficient militia to protect emigrants and chastise savage depredators. Gen. Butler says the accomplishment of this scheme, to the extent desired, would cost $4,250,000, to be expended during a series of years, as the increase of armed settlements should require, and that such protection would relatively decrease the sums now spent for the regular army, and afford protection to settlers.

HAYES' TITLE.

Emphatic Action of the House on the Subject.

Two Sets of Resolutions Adopted Declaring it Unassailable.

One Presented by a Republican and the Other by the Judiciary Committee.

One Adopted with Only 21 Dissenting Votes and the Other With 14.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The Committee on Privileges and Elections reported adversely on the joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution forbidding the disfranchisement of persons on account of sex.

Mr. HOAR will submit a minority report.

The reports were ordered to be printed, and the joint resolution was placed on the calendar with the adverse report.

PENSION AFFAIRS.

The Committee on Pensions reported with amendments, the House bill to increase the pensions of soldiers and sailors who have lost both hands, both feet, or the sight of both eyes in the service of their country from fifty to seventy-two dollars a month. The amendments of the Committee on Pensions provided that the bill should apply to all who have become helpless on account of wounds received and who require the aid of another, but should not apply to those having no families depending upon them for support nor to those not deemed by the Commissioner of Pensions to be in necessitous circumstances.

After discussion, all the amendments of the Committee were rejected, and the bill passed as it come from the House.

The Senate then took up the Senate bill creating the board to be known as a Pacific Railroad Commission.

Mr. THURMAN submitted an amendment so as to provide that the Commissioners shall make their report to the Secretary of the Interior on or before the first of December, 1878, instead of the first of January, 1879. Agreed to.

Mr. HILL submitted an amendment to reduce the compensation of Commissioners to $625 each per month.

This amendment was accepted by Mr. THURMAN and agreed to by the Senate. The bill then passed.

After an Executive session, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. BURCHARD moved to suspend the rules and adopt the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, At a joint meeting of the two Houses of the Forty-fourth Congress, convened pursuant to the law and Constitution, for the purpose of ascertaining and counting the votes for President and Vice President for a term commencing March 4th, 1877, on counting the votes, Rutherford B. Hayes was declared elected President, and Wm. A. Wheeler was declared elected Vice President for such term, therefore

Resolved, That no subsequent Congress and neither house has jurisdiction to revise the action at such joint meeting, and any attempt by either House to annul or disregard such action or title to the offices arising therefrom, would be revolutionary, and is disapproved by this House.

Various suggestions were made to vote for the resolution without preamble, to strike out the word "revolutionary," to refer to a committee, &c., but the Speaker ruled that the motion to suspend the rules shut out all other motions.

THE VOTE ON HAYES' TITLE.

The question being put to *viva voce* vote there were but few voices in the negative. Mr. MILLS said it was a question on which there should be a record by yeas and nays, and he therefore demanded the yeas and nays.

While the vote was progressing, there was great commotion and excitement on the Democratic side, and the members of that side gathered in whispered consultation, so as to give rise to suggestions on the Republican side that there should be a recess to allow a Democratic caucus.

The vote was finally announced yeas, 215; nays, 21. The last vote was that of Mr. Springer, who voted nay. Mr. Finley had voted nay, but at the last moment voted yea, amid much laughter.

Mr. SPRINGER wanted to delay the announcement until the Chairman of the Investigating Committee (Potter) should come into the hall to vote, but there was no parliamentary reason for such delay.

Messrs. Hunton, Morrison and Stenger, (Democratic members of the Potter Committee) voted "aye," and all the Republican members of it except Mr. Butler, who was not present. The only members of that committee who voted "nay" were Messrs. Blackburn and Springer. The negative votes were given by Messrs Blackburn, Bliss, Boone, Bragg, Cook, Cox (N. Y.), Elam, Feller, Hamilton, Hardenbergh, Henke, Henry, Hewitt (N. Y.), Mayham, Phelps, Prideneore, Robertson (La.), Smith (Ga.), Springer, Southard and Warner.

ANOTHER SET OF RESOLUTIONS ENDORSING HAYES' TITLE.

As soon as the vote had been announced, Mr. HARTRIDGE rose to make a report on the same subject from the Judiciary Committee. He premised by saying he intended to have made a report this morning, but as the chairman of the committee (Knott) was detained in bed by sickness, and as he had asked him to put off the report till to morrow so that he (Knott) might make a dissenting report for himself, he yielded that as a matter of courtesy, but as the matter had been brought up, he desired to make the report now. The report and resolution accompanying were read.

Mr. SPRINGER made an effort to have the consideration of the report postponed till to-morrow, but the proposition was repelled by shouts of 'No, no; vote, vote." The vote was then taken.

Before the result was announced, Mr. SPRINGER desired to give an explanation of his vote, but was prevented by calls to order, and he was informed by the Speaker he had no right to make such a statement except by unanimous consent.

The SPEAKER was then about to announce the result when he was interrupted by Mr. SPRINGER, who claimed his right to vote. (Shouts of "Then vote.")

The clerk was directed to call Springer's name, and he answered no. Then Mr. COX asked to explain his vote, and said something, amid confusion, and during great uproar the vote was announced—yeas, 234; nays, 14, the following being the nays:

Messrs. Blackburn, Bliss, Boone, Cook, Cox (N. Y.), Hamilton, Henry, Kimmell, Mayham, Prideaore, Robertson (L.), Smith (Ga.), Springer and Warner.

The remarks which Mr. Cox partially made, but which were rendered unintelligible by calls to order, were: "I want to know whether it is the intention to count Mr. Hayes any more. This is the third time, but it does not seem to avail. As a quiet citizen, I am contented, but I don't want it done too often; hence my vote."

VIEWS OF MR. SPRINGER.

The statement which Mr. Springer vainly strove to make, and in which Messrs. Bliss and Robertson (La.) expressed their concurrence, was: "I am opposed to all proceedings in reference to invalidating the President's title which are illegal, unconstitutional or revolutionary. If the title of the present incumbent is valid and unassailable, it needs no action of Congress to quiet it, but if, on the contrary, it is fraudulent, and the Investigating Committee of this House should so find and report, it would be dishonorable on our part to attempt to make it good or to declare by bill or resolution it was sacred. If the title is good it needs no defense. If bad, I can never vote to make it better. For these reasons I vote no."

HOW STEPHENS VOTED.

Subsequently Mr. STEPHENS, who had been absent when the two last votes were taken, had his chair wheeled into the hall and asked leave to have his vote recorded in the affirmative on both votes, and leave was granted.

Mr. EWING moved to suspend the rules and take from the Speaker's table the bill for the repeal of the Resumption act for the purpose of non-concurring in the Senate amendment and asking a committee of conference. The motion was defeated, not two thirds voting in the affirmative.

The House then took a recess until evening, the session to be for the consideration of pension bills.

The House, at the evening session, passed about one hundred and fifty pension bills and a number of private bills, after which it adjourned.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Mr. MORGAN submitted a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution, allowing the President to approve any part of an appropriation bill and to disapprove any portion of such bill he may think proper. Referred.

GROVER EXONERATED.

Mr. WADLEIGH, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, made a report upon the charges that the election of Senator Grover was procured by fraud and bribery. The report says the evidence did not sustain any such charges. The committee was discharged from further consideration of the subject.

Leave was given the members of the committee to file their views in the case.

On motion of Mr. VOORHEES, the matter of a memorial of William McGarrahan to perfect his patent for certain lands in California, which was indefinitely postponed yesterday during his (Voorhees') temporary absence, was, after discussion, declared still open.

THE QUESTION OF ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. WINDOM called up his concurrent resolution extending the session till noon of Thursday next. Agreed to—yeas, 35; nays, 9.

William E Spencer, for many years Journal Clerk, was chosen Chief Clerk of the Senate, *vice* William J. McDonald, deceased.

INVESTIGATING EXPENSES.

Mr. WINDOM called up the House bill to provide for the expenses of the Select Committee on alleged frauds in the late Presidential election which appropriates $20,000 for that purpose.

The Committee on Appropriations having reported an amendment appropriating $20,000 for investigation and inquiries already or hereafter directed by the Senate of the present Congress was agreed to.

Mr. WINDOM then submitted an amendment appropriating $10,000 to be used under the direction of the Attorney General to defray any expenses that may be incurred by the Department of Justice for the detection of any crimes committed against the United States in the affairs of or in the cause of investigations mentioned in this act. Agreed to, and the bill passed.

The Committee on Finance was discharged from further consideration of the large number of petitions in regard to the repeal of the specie resumption act and the remonetization of silver, together with numerous bills in regard to the payment of customs duties in legal tender notes and gold coin bill, nearly all of the subjects having been carried by bills passed.

CONFERENCE REPORTS AGREED TO.

Mr. SPENCER presented the report of the Conference Committee on the river and harbor appropriation bill. After discussion, the report was agreed to, and the bill passed—yeas, 39; nays, 22.

The Conference Committee on the army appropriation bill submitted its report, and it was agreed to without division.

Mr. DAVIS (Ills.), from the Conference Committee on the bill to provide for the distribution of awards between the United States and Mexico under convention of July 4th, 1868, submitted a report and it was agreed to.

Mr. WINDOM called up the message from the House announcing non-concurrence in the resolution to extend the session until Thursday, and moved a conference.

A recess was then taken.

When the Senate reassembled, the amendment of the House to the bill of the Senate increasing the pension of Gen. James Shields of Missouri to one hundred dollars a month, was concurred in and the bill passed.

CONGRESS TO ADJOURN ON TUESDAY.

A message was received from the House of Representatives announcing the passage by that body of a concurrent resolution extending the session until 4 P. M, Tuesday, June 18th, and the resolution was agreed to, after which the Senate adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Consideration of the bill amending internal revenue laws was resumed.

Pending action, Mr. REAGAN submitted the report of the Committee of Conference on the River and Harbor Appropriation bill, which was agreed to.

Mr. SAYLER offered an amendment providing that the reduction of tax on tobacco shall take eff

A BIT OF UNWRITTEN HISTORY.

Benn Pitman on the Innocence of Mrs. Surratt,

And J. Wilkes Booth's Quick Conception of the Murder of President Lincoln.

[Cincinnati Commercial.]

A statement is going the rounds of the press from John T. Ford, manager of Ford's Theatre, in which President Lincoln was assassinated on the night of April 14th, 1865, to the effect that J. Wilkes Booth conceived the idea of assassinating Mr. Lincoln on the morning of the day on which the deed was perpetrated, and that Mrs. Surratt was entirely innocent of any complicity with the design. But Mr. Ford is not the only intelligent person cognizant of the facts who believes in the innocence o Mrs. Surratt. Don Piatt, in his Washington correspondence to the Cincinnati *Commercial*, observed that the Government hanged Mrs. Surratt for keeping a boarding-house. It will be remembered that Mr. Benn Pitman of this city, was the official reporter for the United States Government, and had opportunities for obtaining knowledge of the events then transpiring which were carefully excluded from the public.

One of our roporters had a conversation with Mr. Pitman yesterday in relation to the subject, the result of which is here given. His position as official reporter for the United States Government in the assassination trials, the Sons of Liberty investigation, and the Congressional inquiries into the New Orleans and Memphis riots, and subsequently the Ku-Klux trials, have gived him a peculiar insight into the yet unwritten history of those momentous events.

Q. What do you think about Mr. Ford's theory that Booth did not contemplate the assassination of Lincoln until the morning of the 14th of April, 1865, when he visited Ford's Theatre?

A. I have no doubt of its correctness.

Q. Please state your own reasons for that.

A. The grave blunders which grew out of the assassination trial were due to the theory that Mr. Stanton entertained, that Booth was the active instrument in a great conspiracy, the directory power of which was the Rebel Government. Mrs. Surratt was hanged for complicity in the assassination plot, of which she was entirely innocent, and poor Spangler was sent to the Dry Tortugas because a long rope was found in his carpet-sack, with which it was supposed Mr. Lincoln was to be bound, when in fact no other use than the catching of crabs was ever dreamed of by the simple-minded angler. Spangler had simply "borrowed" the rope from Ford's Theater in the contemplation of a few days' fishing.

Q. How do you infer Mrs. Surratt's innocence?

A. It was not till after my return from Washington with all the testimony of the four hundred and fifty witnesses at the trial, and my compilation in narrative form of the facts testified to by those witnesses—a work occupying near four months of very hard labor on the part of myself and my wife—that I came to the conviction that Mrs. Surratt, though aware of previous plots to abduct the President and take him to Richmond, was entirely uninformed of the sudden resolve of Booth to kill him. The only direct testimony that seemed to implicate her was that of the drunken, unreliable witness, Lloyd, who kept the little tavern at Surrattsville; and that was indirect and unreliable. Her previous life and history, the testimeny of those who knew her well, and Catholic priests of known probity and honor, all went to show her utter incapacity to engage in so diabolical a plot. The testimony went to show that the assassination of Lincoln was a sudden resolve of Booth on finding that the President was to visit the theater that night, and the hasty conspiracy hatched up with Payne, Aizerodt and Herold was confined exclusively to their knowledge and participation.

The fact is that Mr. Stanton, Judge Advocates Holt, Bingham and Burnett, and other officers of the Government engaged in the prosecution, were somewhat unbalanced by the imagined greatness of a conspiracy which did not exist. Nothing but such a belief would justify the treatment to which the prisoners were subjected. The trial of the first two weeks was conducted in secret, and the prisoners, Herold, Payne, and Aizerodt, and I think also two others, were masked in a close fitting helmet like, white cap, which just left a breathing hole for the mouth and nostrils. They were besides manacled at the wrists and ankles, and to the latter were attached a heavy ball and chain. Mrs. Surratt was not thus masked, but she was manacled at the feet throughout the whole of the trial. These masks were removed from the prisoners when the trial became public, which it did after the expiration of two weeks, when admission was obtained to the Court only by the personal sanction of General Hunter by card. [Here Mr. Pitman showed our reporter a pencil sketch he had taken of Payne as he appeared seated on a bench at trial, masked and manacled. A glance at the sketch was painfully suggestive of the Inquisitorial cruelty, and the outrage on humanity that presumes a man guilty, and so proceeds against him before his case is heard.]

Q. Do you think that the Government sanctioned this severity towards the prisoners?

A. Mr. Stanton was the Government at that time. He was a man for whom I still entertain a profound admiration—a man o the Cromwell type—strong, but unfeeling, and who, to attain a desired end, would, in an emergency, play despot strangely out of place under a Republican form of government. For instance, what should be more sacred than the private correspondence of a citizen committed to the mail? Yet I assisted to open hundreds of letters that passed through the General Postoffice at Washington, just after the assassination—when every letter addressed to Canada was thus stopped, in obedience to Mr Stanton's orders, his justification being that the agents of Jefferson Davis who were then in Canada were the instigators of the assassination plot. The letters opened to detect these supposed machinations led to curious results in revealing other matters not directly sought for, and many a career of army officers and politicians was stultified by revelations which they little suspected would be seen by the powertul War Minister.

Q. Were not some well directed efforts made to save Mrs. Surratt from the scaffold?

A. A recommendation to mercy was signed by members of the court in secret session. This Andrew Johnson affirmed he never saw. The attempts of Miss Anna E. Surratt to see President Johnson in behalf of her mother were somehow cruelly frustrated. An innocent matron was hanged, and history is dumb as to who is responsible for the irrepairable wrong. Frantic efforts were afterward made to connect John Surratt with the assassination plot, but fortunately for him they were unsuccessful.

Q. Are there any other facts or incidents connected with those events you could add at this time? A. The simple truth is, it is like raising a ghost to recall the events of that period, they have been so long dead and buried. They are connected with so many hatreds, blunders, military despotisms and sectional misunderstandings, that it is exceedingly unpleasant for me to recall them, and I am in no humor this the first day of my school holiday to play the part of a resurrectionist. Excuse the word. I didn't think of its inevitable and horrible suggestiveness.

BATTLE BETWEEN HYENAS.

A Striped Female Attacked and Almost Killed by a Spotted Male.

ST. LOUIS, June 18.—In the fair grounds yesterday, a desperate fight took place between two large hyenas.

The Fair Association had but recently purchased a striped female hyena, and being short of space, the trial was made of admitting in the same cage a spotted male hyena. The two untamed animals at first seemed to agree very well together, and got along very well for over a week. Yesterday morning the keepers were attracted by a terrible noise flom the cage. The two animals were engaged in a death struggle. The spotted animal had the advantage in the fight, and his strong jaws were closed together like a vise upon the hind quarter of the other, while the latter, seeking in vain a hold equally effective, was shrieking and growling horribly in its struggles. A keeper secured a hickory club, an ugly weapon pointed with a blunt iron fork, and used for hurling into the cages the pieces of flesh given the animals for food, and, thus armed, passed through the cages of the tigers and leopards, and entered boldly into the one whera the two hyenas were fighting. Watching his opportunity, he delivered a terrific blow with his club fairly upon the head of the spotted animal. The brute's jaws relaxed a little, and another blow loosened them thoroughly, stunning the beast. The stripped hyena escaped through the open door into an adjoining cage, and the man followed. The fight was at an end.

The stripped hyena is seriously wounded.

THAT UPRISING.

No Indications Anywhere of a General Strike.

Tramps Organized to Take Part in Case of an Uprising.

QUEBEC, June 17.—The city was perfectly quiet yesterday, and though it was rumored an immense meeting was to be held at Strocks in the afternoon it turned out false. No unusual gatherings occurred anywhere. Men of the Eighth battalion are still under arms at the citadel and Parliament House.

ST. LOUIS, June 17.—The *Times* this morning has an article regarding the general strike which it has been alleged would be inaugurated to-day throughout the country, and say there are no indications here, either among railroad employes, or other mechanics or laboring men of any such movement, and that none is apprehended by the employers of labor.

PROGRAMME OF TRAMPS.

The article also says: "Among the recent developments is that of a thorough organization among the tramps and wandering harvesters. Those of this class who have stopped in this city or passed through within the last fortnight have almost, without exception, worn upon the left breast a little scrap of red flannel pinned or sewed to their clothing. Inquiry among them shows it is their badge, by which they recognize each other. They have signs and grips, and talk mysteriously of trouble to come during the heated term. Their part, they say, will not be to start the revolution, but to act as auxiliaries. They wait for the initiative to be taken by the railroad men, and when the strike commences, the country will discover the tramps' power in the immediate cutting off of all telegraphic communications."

GRAIN SHOVELERS STRIKING.

BUFFALO, June 17.—About four hundred grain shovelers went on a strike this morning.

FALL RIVER, June 17.—Border City Mills, with a view to starting the mills and relieving the present difficulties, have appointed Walter C, Durfee and Joseph Healey trustees.

SOMEBODY'S TERRIBLE CRIME.

A Plot to Bring About the Death of a Number of Workmen.

WHEELING, W. VA., June 19.—A horrible case of attempt at wholesale slaughter has been discovered here to-day. The Monitor Tug and Lumber Company have a large barge at their yards, which is being repaired. It is held in its position on the stocks by large ropes and blocks. During Monday night some one cut these ropes in a place where they were covered, and only the blocks kept the barge in its place. It had been determined to raise the barge with jackscrews this morning, and it was found not to be necessary. Had it been attempted at least a dozen men would probably have been instantly killed. It is thought by the company that the cutting was done by some men whose wages had been reduced, and who have been talking ugly for some time. Detectives are at work on the case. This is the first display of anything like labor troubles in this city this summer.

THE POST ROUTE BILL.

The Bill Defeated—Aggregate Appropriations $170,000,000.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—The Post Route bill, containing the Brazilian steamship subsidy, the restoration of the franking privilege, regulation of postage on mail matter and regulation of railway service failed between the two Houses.

All the public and other bills presented to the President were approved. It is roughly estimated that the aggregate of the appropriations made by Congress for the fiscal year ending with June, 1879, will be about one hundred and seventy million dollars.

What Every Farmer Needs.

If a farmer has not the best facilities for the prosecution of his vocation he will just fail in that degree to succeed. Among the many things necessary to farm with profit and pleasure, are good and improved agricultural implements. Messrs. Smith & Co., of 41 Federal street, Allegheny, keep on hand a fine assortment of implements of the latest designs and most improved patterns. The Smith Mowers and Reapers are widely known as answering every purpose for which they are manufactured. Every farmer that has purchased them commends them highly.

No Matter How Many Dentists

Have tried to make you a set of teeth and failed, don't conclude that it is impossible to get a set which will satisfy you in every respect, but visit Dr. Quincy A. Scott, 278 Penn avenue, and get a set which he will guarantee to please in appearance and answer for masticating the food as well as the natural organs. He makes a full set for $6, and warrants them better than any made in the State for $10.

TEACHERS and Students of Music wishing the best instructions at small expense, should address J. A. COOPER, Edinboro, Pa.

White Gold

Preserves the natural teeth as well as gold, and only costs $1 per filling. Inserted only by the patentee, Dr. Quincy A. Scott, 278 Penn avenue, and without pain.

aTHE contest between the Cuban Lottery people and the Louisiana State Lottery Company, at New Orleans, is in statu quo. It is cheeky on the part of the Spaniard to run opposition to the Hospitals and Free Schools, as well as other charitable and educational institutions, and pay their prizes at the rate of thirty cents on the dollar, the value of Cuban currency. For particulars of next drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, see the scheme in another column. ww

FINANCE AND TRADE.

[By Associated Press.]

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, June 19.—Gold opened at 100⅝@100¾. Borrowing rates 2@4 per cent. and 1-16 per cent. per diem; bar silver 115¾ gold. Governments strong and higher. Railroad bonds quiet. State securities steady. The stock market opened firm and prices advanced ⅛ to ⅝ per cent., but a weak tone soon set in and a decline of ⅛ to 1¾ per cent. ensued under the heavy pressure to sell. Lake Shore was the feature and ranged between 60¼@58¾. The unsettled feeling continued until late in the afternoon when a firmer feeling set in and there was a recovery of ¼ to 1¾ per cent., the latter on New York Central. In the final sales the market showed a fractional reaction in the general list, but Pittsburgh was heavy and broke 1¾ per cent.

Transactions aggregated 159,000 shares, of which 12,000 were Erie, 76,000 Lake Shore, 12,000 Northwest, 18,000 St. Paul, common, 16,000 Lackawanna, 2,000 Michigan Central, 1,200 C. C. C. & I., 1,200 Ohios. 8,000 Western Union, and 8,000 Pacific Mail.

Close—Money closed easy at 2@3 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3@4½ per cent. Customs receipts $210,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $30,000. Clearings $10,500,000. Sterling firm; long 85, short 87.

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coup '81.	109½	5-20s, '65, new	105¼
5-20s, '67.....	109¾	5-20s, '68.....	110½
New 5s.	106	New 4½s.....	103¾
New 4 per cts.	101¼	Currency 6s....	120¾
10-40s.....	107⅞	10-40s, coups..	107⅝

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee old	36	Tennessee new..	35
Virginia, new	20	Virginia, old....	22
Missouri 6s...	106½		

STOCKS.

W. U. T. Co...	84⅞	Wabash.....	12½
Quicksilver....	14	C. C. C. & I....	27
Do preferred.	32	N. J. Central..	31¼
Pacific Mail....	17½	Rock Island....	118
Mariposa.....		St. Paul.....	50½
Do preferred.	1	Do preferred.	78½
Adams Ex....	102½	Fort Wayne.. .	92½
Fargo Express.	93	Terre Haute...	2
American Ex...	48	Do preferred.	12
U. S. Express.	47½	C. & A.....	78
N. Y. Central..	108¾	Do preferred.	103
Erie.....	16¼	O. & M.....	8
Do preferred.	31	Del. & Lack...	58¼
Harlem.....	138	A. & P. Tel. Co.	23
Mich. Central..	67¼	Mo. Pacific	1½
Panama.....	123	B & Q.....	106
Union Pacific...	68⅝	H. & St. Joe....	11¾
Lake Shore....	59¾	Central Pacific.	108
Illinois Central	83¾	Union.....	69½
P. & C.....	80¾	Land Grants..	7⅝
N. W. C.....	47¾	Sinking Fund..	2⅝
Do preferred.	71⅝		

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, June 19.—Consols for money 95 5-16; account, 95⅛. Illinois Central 86; Pennsylvania Central 31¾; Reading 16¼; Erie, 16½; do. preferred 32¼. U. S. bonds—5-20s 67s, 106¾; 10-40s, 109¼; new 5s, 107⅛. Linseed oil 27⅛s 1d.

LIVERPOOL, June 19.—Cotton quiet and dull; uplands 6½d; Orleans 6 7 16d; sales 8,000 bales, including 5,000 American and 1,000 for speculation and export. Receipts 7,000 bales; American 2,600. Lard 35s 6d.

PARIS, June 19.—Rentes 112f 72½c.

ANTWERP, June 19.—Refined petroleum 25¾.

GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, June 19, 1878.

Business picked up considerably to-day along Liberty street and produce and commission merchants were busy filling orders. Prices, except in one or two instances, remain as yesterday.

Quotations herein given are for wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified, and are prices realized on sales made by leading houses in the various goods quoted On small sales dealers will charge a light advance on the prices given.

Country Produce.

Eggs are growing firmer and pric ad vancing. Butter still demoralized. Receipts of poultry are liberal, but the demand is light and prices weak. Apples are scarce and receipts light. Potatoes are also scarce and the demand improving. There is a liberal supply of beans, with a quiet market and easy prices. Maple may be considered out of the market for the season, there being no demand to speak of; quotations nominal.

BEANS—Prime navy $1 65@1 70; medium, $1 50@1 65; mixed, $1 25@1 50.

BUTTER—Choice roll, 11@12c; choice solid, 10@11c; medium grades, 7@9c.

CHEESE—Choice old, 10@11c; choice new, 6@8c; Sweitzer, 12@13c; Limberger, 11@12½c.

CIDER—Choice apple, per bbl, $5 00@6 00; choice crab apple, per bbl, $7 00@8 00.

CRANBERRIES—Prime Jerseys, per bbl, $9 50@10 00; choice Cape Cod, $9 50@10 00; 1 bush boxs $3 25@3 75.

EGGS—Strictly fresh, 13@14c per doz.

HOMINY—$3 00@3 25 per barrel.

HONEY—California, in 2-lb tin cans, comb, per doz. $4 00; Domestic, in glass caps, 12@15c; strained, 10@12c; New York State in neat 25 lb cases of 12 glass cups, per lb 13@15c,

MAPLE—Sugar 9@10c; syrup, new, 75c.

ONIONS—Red, per bbl, 75c@$1 00; yellow, $1 00@1 25; yellow, per bush, 40@50c; white, per bbl, $2 00.

POTATOES—Early Rose, Peerless and Peachblows, on track, 40@45c; mixed lots, 35@40c; peachblows from store, 55@60c; in bbls, $1 50.

POULTRY—Spring Chickens, 30@50c per pair; ducks, 40c per pair; turkeys, live weight, per lb, 8@10c. Dressed Chickens, per lb, 10@11c; ducks, 12@13c; turkeys, 12@13c.

SEEDS—Clover from store $4 50@4 75; timothy, $1 50@1 60; mammoth cloverseed, $5 00@5 50; flax, $1 30@1 40.

VEGETABLES—Southern potatoes, per bbl, $2 50; Bermuda potatoes, per bbl, $3 50@4 00; Bermuda onions, per crate, $1 00@1 25; Bermuda tomatoes, per crate, 55@65c; green peas, per bbl, $1 5-; green peas, per crate, ½ bbl, 75c; cucumbers, per doz, 25@30c; cabbage, per bbl, $1 50@1 75; string beans, per box, $1 75@2 00; strawberries, per quart, 6@8c; Southern onions, $2 50@3 00; cherries, per quart, 5@6c; cherries, per stand, $2 50@4 00; raspberries, per quart, 12@13c; raspberries, per stand, $7 00@7 50.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

Wheat continues very quiet, with transactions light. The market in corn is steady, with sales moderate. Oats are offering freely and prices are about firm. Barley is about out of market. Hay quiet and steady. Offerings of mill feed are large and the market easy. There is an easy feeling in flour, and jobbing lots are about firm; receipts moderate, and steady consumptive demand.

GRAIN—Following are the latest figures: Wheat—Indiana red and amber, $1 08@1 10; choice amber and white $1 12@1 15; prime Pennsylvania and Ohio red, $1 08@1 10; medium do $1 05@1 08.

Corn—Shelled, yellow, on track, 44@45c; high mixed, 41@43c; ear, prime yellow, 47@48c; mixed, 44@46c.

Oats—Prime white 28@29c; mixed 26@27c.

Rye—No. 1, 58@60c per bushel.

Barley—Nominal.

FLOUR—Wisconsin, $5 25@5 50; Minnesota extra, $5 75@6 06; choice amber and white wheat $5 75@6 00; prime red winter do. $5 50@5 75; fancy St. Louis, $6 50@7 06; fancy patents, $7 50@8 50.

CORNMEAL—50@53c per bushel.

OATMEAL—$5 50@5 75 per bbl; $3 00 per keg.

HAY—Prime No. 1 timothy, track, $9@10 00; No. 2 do, $7 00@8 50; No. 3 or medium, $6 50@7 50; prime upland prarie, $8 00@10 00; No. 2, $6 50@8 00.

MILL FEED—Bran, per ton, car lots on track, $11 00@12 00; seconds do., $12 00@13 00; middlings white do., $18 00@19 00; chopped corn and oats, $18 00@19 00; mixed chopped feed, $18 00@20 00; oil meal, per cwt., $1 70.

STRAW—Oats, per ton, $6 00@7 00; wheat, per ton, $4 00@6 00; corn husks, new, per 100 lbs, $1 30@1 35.

Groceries and Provisions.

Groceries are rather dull, which applies even to sugars and coffees. Some dealers say the dullness in sugars cannot last long, but prices will soon become firmer.

GROCERIES—The latest quotations are as follows:

Green Coffee	**₱ lb**	Prime sugar syrup...	45c
Fancy Rio...	20 @ c	Good do do ...	40c
Choice Rio...	19 @19¼c	Good molasses.....	42c
Prime Rio....	@18½c	Black " "	28c
Good Rio.....	@17¾c	**Sugars.**	
Ordinary Rio	@17 c	Standard A..	@ 9¼c
Java.....	25½@27½c	N. Y. A.....	@ 9¼c
Roasted Coffees.		Ex. C.....	@ 8¾c
Rio in papr's	@21 c	Ref Yellows.	@ 8¼c
Rio in bulk...	@23½c	Molasses do.	@ 8 c
Java in pap'r	@30 c	Cut loaf.....	@10¼c
Java in bulk	@29 c	Crushed.....	@10¼c
Teas.		Powdered	@10¼c
Young Hyson	@1 00	Granulated...	@10 c
Gunpowder...	@1 00	N. O. Molasses.	New
Imperial.....	@ 80	Strictly ch.....	@ c
Japan.....	@ 75	Strictly prime...	@ c
Oolong.....	@ 80	Prime.....	@ c
Souchong.....	@ 75	Fair.....	@
Rice.		**Soaps.**	
Cho'e Carolina	@7¾c	Irish soap, ₱ box...	$3 90
I rime.....	7¼c	S. S. Star, ₱ box...	6 65
Starch.		Babbitt's best, ₱ bx	6 75
Gloss.....	@ c	Gold do.....	
Cornstarch....	@ c	Extra olive do....	8
Spices (whole).		California, ₱ box..	4 20
Cloves.....	@ c	**Soda.**	
Allspice.....	@20 c	Bi-carb in kegs	@ c
Cassia.....	@ c	Do assted pap's	5½c
Nutmegs.....	1 00@1 05	Do assted ¼ p'rs	6 c
Pepper.....	@16 c	Sol soda in kegs.....	2 c
Syrups.		**Candles.**	
Choice maple fir'rd	@ c	Star, full w'ght	13 c
Prime " "	@ c	Stearine.....	@11c
Choice sugar syrup..	@ c	Mould.....	@10¼c

PROVISIONS—Revised quotations are as follows:

Hams, extra sugar cured ₱ lb...	@10¾c	Lard, p. l. in t'rces ₱ lb.....	@ 7¾c
Shoulders, s. c'd	@	Do., ¾ bbls.....	@ 8
Bre'k'st bn, s	@	Do, ref'nd in t'rces.	@
Dried beef, do	@14	" " ½ bbls	@ 8¾c
Beef tongues sugar cured ₱ doz.....	@ 00	" " bk'ts..	@ 9
Bacon shoulders, ₱ lb.....	@ 5½c	Do. in 2-lb tea pots.	@
B, short r sides, do.	@ 6¾c	" 5-lb pails	@ 10
B, clear sides, do..	@ 6¾c	" in 5-lb pails	@ 10
Mess pork.....	@10 00	" 5-lb " ..	@ 9¾c
		" 4-lb " ..	@ 9¾c

Miscellaneous.

BEESWAX—₱ lb, 28@30c.

CANNED GOODS—Green peas, 2 lb cans ₱ doz, $1 09@1 50; raspberries, do, $1 65; strawberries, $1 50; gooseberries do, $1 25; pineapples do, $1 75@2 00; blackberries do, $1 50; peaches, 3 lb cans ₱ dozen $2 00, new; tomatoes do; $1 05@1 10 corn do, $1 25@1 85. Pickles, bbls, $6 25; half do, $4 00@4 25.

DRIED FRUITS—Apples, choice sliced, ₱ lb. 6@8c; do quarters, 3@3½c; do, common do, 3c; do sliced, 3@4c; blackberries, 10@12c; cherries, pitted, 18@20c; do unpitted, 6@8c; huckleberries, 15@16c. Peaches halves, unpeeled, 4@4½c; do halves peeled, 12@15c; quarters, peeled, 9@10c; do evaporated unpeeled, 12@15c; do peeled, 15@25c; raspberries, 25@28c.

FEATHERS—Live geese, in quantity, ₱ lb, 45@50c; common to good, 20@35c.

FISH—Ex No. 1 mess mackeral, ₱ bbl, $33; No. 1 shore mackerel, $20; No. 1 bay mackerel, $18; No 2 large mackerel, $13 00; No. 3 large mackerel, $9 00; No. 2 medium mackerel, $10 00; No. 3 small mackerel, $8 00; split Labrador herring, $7 50; split shore do, $7 00; round shore do, $6 00; whitefish ₱ half barrel, $4 50; lake trout, $4 00; lake pickerel, $2 50@4; lake herring $2 25; large George's codfish, $4 00; medium do, $3 50; large Grand Bank codfish, $4 00; medium do, $3 50; boneless codfish, $4; halibut (smoked), ₱ bbl, 8c; No. 1 herring ₱ box, 25c; scaled herring, 30c; smoked bloater herring, $1 00.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Layer raisins, new ₱ box at $1 85; London layers, $2 40 Muscatels, $2 20; mat raisins, $3 75 ₱ mat; Valenties, 8¾c ₱ lb; sultanas 13c. Dates 7¼c ₱ lb. Currants 5@6¼c. Citron 20c. Prunes, old, 9c; new, 10c. Almonds—Languedoc 24c; do. shelled 45; do Sicily 40; do Ivica 20c. Walnuts—Naples 12½@15c; Sicily filberts 14c; Smyrna figs, 12c. Brazil nuts 8c. Maccaroni, 10@12c. Tapioca, 9c. Oranges, per case, $12 00. Lemons—Malaga, $6 50. Cocoanuts, $5 00@6 00 per 100.

HOPS—Per pound 6@10c.

OILS—Lard Oil—Double extra, 62½@65c; extra, 57@60c; No. 1, 55@57c; No. 2, 48@50c per gal; Miners' oil steady at 55@57c for white winter; 53@55c for yellow winter. Linseed oil, 60c for raw and 65c for boiled; carbon 7@8c for standard brands. Engine oil—amber colors, 40@50c; dark, 25@ 36c; West Virginia oil, 20@25c; natural lubricating, 23@25c; prepared residuum per bbl, $5 00.

PICKLES—Medium, 30 gallon barrels, $6 50@7 00; small do, $7 50@8 00; gherkins, do, $8 50@9 00; medium, 15 gallons half bbls, $3 50@4 00; small do, $4 00@4 50; do, gherkins $4 50@5 00.

RAGS—Cotton, white, per lb, 4@4¼c; cotton, mixed, 2@2½c; woolen, 1½c.

VINEGAR—Prime country, per gal, 12 @13c; wine vinegar, 23@25c; city manufactured, 10@13c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, June 19, 1878.

The crude market remains without any change either in prices or demand. Refined continues weak and depressed.

CRUDE.

United $1 13@1 14; shipments $1 32@1 33.

REFINED.

Philadelphia, 11¼c; New York, 11¼c; Pittsburgh, 9¾@10c.

Oil barrels—City make, $1 12; country make, 90c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York.

NEW YORK, June 19.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands at 11 7-16; Orleans 11 9-16; futures strong. Flour steady and unchanged; receipts 7,000 barrels; superfine western and State $3 50@3 90; common to good $4 00@4 30; good to choice $4 35@4 75; white wheat extra $5 80@7 50; extra Ohio $4 05@5 75; St. Louis $4 26@7 25; Minnesota patent process $6 00@7 00. Wheat—demand fair and prices higher; receipts, 159,000 bushels; ungraded spring 95¾c@$1 03; No. 2 spring $1 06@1 07¾; No 1 spring $1 11; No. 2 Sheboygan $1 08; ungraded winter red western; rejected $1 00; No 3 do $1 01; No. 2 Toledo $1 10; No. 1 white $1 24; extra white $1 25. Rye firmer; western 63@65c; State 54¾@57½c. Barley dull; rejected 33½c. Malt active and sales private. Corn active and a shade higher; receipts, 187,000 bushels; ungraded 40@45c; No. 3 49@41c; steamer 42@43¼c; No. 2, 45@45½c; round yellow 53c; do white 50c. Oats quiet but steady; receipts 20,000 bushels; No. 2 white 32¼c; No. 1 do 36½c; No. 2 Chicago and Milwaukee 31½c; western mixed 30@33c; white western, 31@36c½; mixed State 30½@31½c white do 31¾@35c. Hay quiet; shipping at 45@55c. Hops firm; yearlings 2@3c; Eastern and Western 5@8c; New York State 5@10c. Coffee dull and unchanged; Rio 13@16¼c. Sugar firmer; Cuba 7½@7 5-16c; refining fair to good 7@7½c; prime 7½c. Molasses quiet and unchanged. Rice steady; Carolina 6½@8½c. Petroleum quiet, but steady; United $1 13½; crude 7¼c; refined 11¼c Tallow steady at 7c. Rosin quiet at $1 50@1 55. Turpentine at 29½c. Eggs heavy; Pennsylvania, New York and Delaware fresh 15½@16c. western fresh 15½c. Leather firmer. Hemlock sole Bueno Ayres and Rio G ande light middling and heavy weights 19@21c. Wool dull; pulled 18@37c; unwashed 10@30c, Texas 12@26c. Pork firmer; mess at $10 25@10 50. Cutmeats quiet; long clear middles 5¼c. Lard more active; prime steam $7 17½@7 20. Butter steady; western 7@20c. Cheese quiet at 3@7½c. Whisky nominal at $1 08. Metal manufactured copper dull and unchanged; Ingot Lake $16 37½; iron Scotch pig $22 00@34 00; American $15 00@17 00; Russia sheeting $10 50@11 00; nails cut $2 40; clinch $4 25@5 25.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, June 19.—Cotton dull but not quotably lower at 11¼c. Flour dull and unchanged; family $4 00@6 00. Wheat quiet; red 85c@$1 00. Corn quiet and steady at 38@40c. Oats—demand fair and market firm at 26@28c. Rye quiet at 55@57c. Barley steady and unchanged; prime new fall 45c. Pork quiet but firm at $9 75 bid; $10 00 asked. Lard in good demand; little offering; current make $6 90 bid; kettle $7 25@7 75. Bulkmeats strong and higher; shoulders $4 87½ bid; $5 00 asked; short rib $5 35@5 37½ cash; $5 50 bid buyer June; short clear $5 62½@5 75. Bacon strong and higher at $5 25, 5 85@6 25. Whisky dull at $1 04. Butter dull and lower; creamery 16@18c; Western Reserve 11@12c; Central Ohio 8@9c. Linseed oil quiet at 53@55c. Hogs—demand active and prices advanced; common $3 00@3 35; light $3 40@3 55; packing $3 50@3 65; butchers' $3 65@3 75. Receipts 2,159 head; shipments, 615 head.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 19.—Flour dull. Wheat active, firm, higher and strong; No. 2 Chicago spring 96¼c cash; 92¾@92¾c July; 86¼c August; No. 3 do 85¾'; rejected 69c. Corn active, firm and higher at 37c cash; 36¼@37¼c; July; 37¾c; August; rejected 33c. Oats fairly active and a shade higher at 24¼c cash; 23⅞c July; 23½c August. Rye quiet at 52½c. Barley steady at 47½c. Pork strong and higher at $9 25 cash; $9 25@9 27½ July; $9 42½@9 45 August; $9 57½@9 60 September. Lard—demand active, firm and prices higher at $6 82½@6 85 cash; $6 85@6 87½ July; $6 95 August; $7 05 bid for September. Bulkmeats steady and higher, shoulders $4 62½; short rib $5 30; short cut $5 50. Whisky steady and firm at $1 05. Receipts—Flour, 7,500 barrels; wheat, 58,000 bushels; corn, 143,000 bushels; oats, 47,000 bushels; rye, 3,500 bushels; barley, 2, 00. Shipments—Flour, 7,500 barrels; wheat, 17,000 bushels; corn, 126,000 bushels; oats, 47,000 bushels; rye, 28,000 bushels; barley, none. Close—Wheat in fair demand but at lower rate; 92¼c for July; 86¾@86¼c for August. Corn steady and unchanged. Oats irregular at 23½c for June; 23¾c July; 23¼c August. Pork inactive and lower at $9 17½ July; $9 32½@9 35 August. Lard easier and declined 2½.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, June 19.—Flour quiet and unchanged; superfine $2 85@3 10; X fall $3 10@3 35; XX do $3 80@4 00; family $4 45@4 60; choice $4 65@5 00. Wheat higher; No. 3 red fall $1 01¾ cash; 89½ July; 87¼@88c August; No. 4 do 90c; No. 2 spring nominal. Corn higher; No. 2 35½c cash; 36c July; 36¾@37c August. Oats quiet; No. 2, 24@31c August. Rye quiet at 51c. Whisky higher at $1 06. Pork firm; jobbing at $9 40@9 50. Lard higher at $6 70@6 75. Bulkmeats strong and higher to buy; 4¾, 4½, 5¾@5½c asked for winter meat. Bacon higher at $5 00, $5 12½, $5 62½, $6 00@6 12½; packed clear ribs sold first half of July $6 00; loose clear last half month $6 12½. Receipts—Flour, 3,200 barrels; wheat, 22,000 bushels; corn, 32,000 bushels; oats, 12,000 bushels; rye, none; barley, 1,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 6,500 barrels; wheat, 7,000 bushels; corn, 52,000 bushels; oats, 13,000 bushels; rye, none; barley, none.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, June 19.—Flour dull superfines $3 00@3 25; extras $4 00@4 25; Minnesota family $4 75@5 25; Minnesota patent process and high grades $6 00@7 50. Wheat quiet and firm; red $1 10 amber $1 12@1 16; white $1 18@1 20. Corn steady; yellow 46½c; mixed 44@44¼c. Oats steady; white western 30@32c; western mixed 28c. Rye dull at 56@58c. Provisions quiet but steady. Pork $9 75@10 25. Lard firm; butchers 6¼c; city kettle 7c. Butter dull; Western Reserve 11@13c; New York and Bradford county, Pennsylvania, extras, 14@16c. Eggs quiet; western 16@16½c. Cheese steady; choice western 7¼@7¾c. Petroleum steady; refined 11@11¾c; crude 8¾c. Whiskey steady; western $1 08. Receipts—Flour, 1,600 barrels; wheat, 4,000 bushels; corn, 116,000 bushels; oats, 3,500 bushels.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, June 19.—Flour quiet but steady. Wheat opened firm and advanced ¾c, and closed steady; No. 1 Milwaukee, hard, $1 03¾; No. 1 Milwaukee 99¾c; No. 2, 96¼c; June 96¾c; July 95¾c; August 88¼c; No 3 85¼c. Corn firmer; No. 2 wanted at 37c; new 31c. Oats firmer; No 2, 24c bid. Rye quiet; No. 1, 53c. Barley weak and unsettled; No. 2 spring, 64½c; July 63c. Provisions firmer and quiet. Mess pork $9 25 cash and July. Lard—Prime steam $6 75. Freights—Wheat to Buffalo 2½@2¾c. Receipts—Flour, 5,500 barrels; wheat, 43,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 4,400 barrels; wheat, 8,000 bushels.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, June 19.—Cotton dull at 11¾c. Flour dull; extra $3 25@3 50; family $3 75@4 25; A No. 1, $4 75@5 00; fancy $5 25@6 00. Wheat dull; red 90c; amber 95c. Corn dull; white 42½c; mixed 39c Oats quiet; white 30c; mixed 28½c. Rye dull and nominal at 55c. Hay dull at $9 00@11 00. Provisions advancing and in improved demand. Pork—an advance is asked but none established; $9 50 bid and $10 00 asked; no transactions. Lard steady; choice leaf tierce $8 00; kegs do, $9 00. Bulkmeats steady and in fair demand at 5c, 5¾c, 5¾c. Bacon steady and in fair demand at 5¼c, 6c, 6¼c; sugar cured hams 10½@11c. Whisky firmer at $1 04. Manufactured tobacco quiet and unchanged.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, June 19.—Business continues quiet in all departments. Cotton goods in light demand at first hands but fairly steady. Prints dull. Ginghams sluggish. Cotton dress goods quiet and unsettled. Heavy fancy cassimeres, cheviots and worsted coatings doing fairly but selections light. Kentucky jeans in rather better request. Foreign goods quiet.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Pittsburgh.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST. WEDNESDAY, June 19, 1878.

CATTLE.

During the latter part of last week the arrivals were heavy, though mostly through consignments. Although the demand was light prices did not materially change. Thus far this week the supply has been light, but as there was no increased demand on Monday and Tuesday there was no improvement in the market until to-day, when sales were more readily effected, and the market became quite active. Prices have advanced from 10@15 cents over last week's